

WAIT TEN DAYS!
THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
WILL BE READY THEN.

VOL. XXIX

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

CHEER UP AND SMILE!
THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
WILL BE OUT JAN. 18.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1897.—TEN PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SLEW SIX AND SHOT DOWN AS MANY MORE

Red Record of Simon Cooper,
South Carolina Negro.

RAGED IN SUMTER COUNTY

Murdered Five Persons Yesterday Morn-
ing With Shotgun.

ONE VICTIM WAS A WHITE WOMAN

Score of Posse in Pursuit and Special
Train Has Been Pressed Into Ser-
vice—At Midnight No Word
Had Been Heard of the
Murderer.

Columbia, S. C., January 7.—(Special)—

Five men and one woman killed, one or
two women assaulted and five men wounded
is the record of Simon Cooper, colored,
since January 1st, in Sumter county.

After this, with hundreds of men hunting
him, with a special train and a sheriff's
posse going from town to town, this desperado,
armed with pistol, Winchester rifle,
bowie knife, razor and plenty of ammu-
nition, is still at large.

He will not be taken alive. Cooper is
the grandson of a white man, John Ash-
more, who was a famous bad character in
this state before the war.

Emancipation Day the negroes had a
celebration at Magnolia, Sumter county.
Henry Davis and other negroes got into
a row, and Davis shot at Cooper, where-
upon Cooper killed him.

A warrant for his arrest was put in the
hands of a posse of negroes. They went
for the murderer and were met half way.

Cooper opened fire on the crowd, shoot-
ing six, one of whom has since died. He
disappeared until last night, when he turned
up at Lynchburg, Sumter county, and
this morning the bodies of four persons,
shot with rifle and pistol and hacked with
an ax, showed his terrible work.

Isaac Boyd, a negro boy, was a witness
to the latest murder. Cooper forcing him
to go with him. Boyd swears that before
killing Mrs. Wilson, Cooper assaulted her
and then forced her to show him where the
harness was.

After committing these crimes, and fir-
ing into a piazza full of children, Boyd
says Cooper grew jolly over the success of
his plan.

Three Killed at One Place.
Charleston, S. C., January 7.—A special
to the News and Courier from Sumter,
S. C., says:

All Sumter was aroused this morning
when it was learned that Simon Cooper
had killed old Mr. Ben Wilson, his son,
Wesley, and Mrs. Wesley Wilson. The
first information was received about 9
o'clock and shortly afterwards Sheriff Pier-
son received a telegram confirming the re-
port, adding further that Cooper had also
killed two negroes—a man and a girl.

Sheriff Person, as soon as possible, orga-
nized a posse and chartering a special
train left for Lynchburg. When the spe-
cial reached Mayesville the sheriff received
information that Cooper had been seen to
pass near the town a short time before,
so the train was stopped at Mayesville
and a part of the posse left for St. Charles
and the others took to the public road,
coming toward Sumter. These two parties
in conjunction with posse from Mayesville
are scouring every foot of land between
Mayesville and Sumter.

The facts in regard to the killing of the
five people as received in Sumter are as
follows:

Simon Cooper went to Lynchburg yes-
terday evening for the purpose of forcing
a young colored girl to marry him. The
girl and her mother, by some means, es-
caped and ran into the swamp. As soon as
possible after Cooper's appearance in
the town a posse was organized and went
in pursuit of him, he having left as soon
as he failed to get the girl. The posse
came within 200 yards of him at one time,
when he shot at them and retreated.

He forced some negroes to go with him

and kept them with him all night. He
came out of the woods about daylight,
went to the house of a colored man named
Boyd, took his horse and compelled Boyd's
son to accompany him. From there he
went to the house of the Wilson's, about a
mile distant, where the horrible crime was
committed.

Fired on Children.
Mr. Baker, who lives nearby, says he
heard considerable shooting and saw Mrs.
Wilson go to the buggy house with Cooper
to get the harness and then go back into
the house, Cooper following her. Cooper a
short time afterwards came out on the pia-
zetta shooting in every direction and forced
Boyd's boy to harness the horse to Mr.
Wilson's buggy. He got in the buggy and
only went a few yards when he met a
colored man named Smith. He killed him
and as he passed Baker's house shot at
Baker's children, who were on the pia-
zetta.

Where he went no one knows at this
time, but he will be found. Hundreds of
brave, determined men are scouring the
woods in every direction and speedy ven-
geance will be meted out to this human
fend.

When the bodies of the Wilson's were
found this morning the old gentleman,
seventy-five years of age, was sitting up in
the bed with a shotgun in his hand, his
son Wesley was in another bed with his
head split, while on the floor lay the body
of the woman, her head smashed in and her
throat cut. Smith, the negro who was
killed on the road, was found with an ax
still in the back of his neck and his head
half severed from his body.

Later the body of a negro girl was found.
The dead people were inoffensive, peaceable
citizens. These are the facts as we were
able to gather them from the excited and
determined men from Lynchburg who came
into this city this afternoon.

HENDERSON HANGED BY MOB.

NEGRO WHO KILLED SUMNER
MAKES FULL CONFESSION.

Crowd Takes Prisoner from Unadilla
Jail and Swings Him Up in
Heart of Town.

Washington, Jan. 7.—(Special)—It is
given as a straight tip tonight that Major
Hanson may yet be among the elect. The
information on which this is based is sup-
posed to come very direct and the positive
declaration is made that the new president
has not only decided upon Hanson, but has
actually made the offer.

There are circumstances which may or
may not be corroborative. First, the source
from which the report comes is good. A
senator who is undoubtedly close to Mc-
Kinley is authority for it, but as this senator
has not been to Canton his information
is probably second hand and second-hand
information is not usually reliable in
politics. Then there is Major McKinley's
heavy admiration for the Georgia major.
This dates back to McKinley's chautau-
qua visit, when he saw much of Major Hanson.
He has said to me that he considered
Hanson the ablest of southern protection-
ists, but that was before he went a-cabinet-
making.

General Felix Agnew, of Baltimore, prints
in today's Baltimore American, which he
owns, an authorized interview with himself
on the subject of southern cabinet prob-
abilities. General Agnew was in Canton yes-
terday and this interview was sent from
there right after his talk with the pres-
ident-elect. He says McKinley is fa-
vorable to the south and will give one, if not two places, to southern
republicans. In the course of his talk he
uses this expression: "There is good rea-
son to believe that the opposition which
has arisen to Major Hanson of Georgia,
will make it impossible to select that gen-
eralman for the cabinet."

And he says that the cabinet plums will
go to the border states that went repub-
lican—Maryland, West Virginia or Ken-
tucky.

McKinley Still Thinks of Hanson.

Now, inasmuch as Major Hanson's name
has not been heard in this connection for
some time, this reference, though on the
surface uncorroborative, is important. It
shows that McKinley still has Hanson in
his mind, if nothing else. So far as op-
position goes, it must be from those who
would like to see the plums confined to
the border states, one of whom is General
Agnew. This declaration, together with
the statement which couples the major's
name with that of director of a portfolio,
seems to lend color to the suggestion that
George may yet be in it.

Nothing is said as to what portfolio is
considered in this connection. It may be
the postoffice or it may be the Inter-ler.

It looks as if McKinley will certainly se-
lect Sherman as one of his advisers, and
that means that Hannan will not go into the
cabinet. He will be the cabinet general.

The crime for which Henderson was
labeled occurred on the night of December
27th, when old man George Sumner, living
six miles from Unadilla, was murdered.
The murderer first set fire to Mr. Sumner's
barn. The glare from the flames aroused
the old man and he went to protect his
barn. As soon as he emerged from the
house he was shot down and then the
murderer finished his work by shooting
him several times more. While the old
man was gasping his last the negro entered
the house and attempted the assault on
the young lady, who was aroused by the
postmaster general.

Nothing is said as to what portfolio is
considered in this connection. It may be
the postoffice or it may be the Inter-ler.

The negro was identified by Miss Sum-
ner and a posse started in hot pursuit.
The chase was not abandoned till the
criminal was captured.

POPPENHEIM'S DOUBLE KILLING

Jury Investigates Deaths of Brown
and Mazzy.

Charleston, S. C., January 7.—The story
of the fatal shooting at Otranto, fifteen
miles from here, yesterday does not greatly
lessen its horrors.

The inquest began today showed that L.
F. Brown and Stephen Mazzy were shot
in an open boat by John Poppenheim. The
men killed had been on Poppenheim's land
against his orders. Some words were passed
and two colored witnesses say Brown
raised up in the boat with his gun as if
to shoot. Poppenheim shot him.

The witness said that as Brown fell in
to the water Mazzy moved as if to get up
and reach for his gun, and received the
contents of Poppenheim's second barrel in
his forehead.

The inquest was adjourned to secure more
witnesses. Poppenheim is in jail and has
secured counsel.

Brown's gun was taken from the water this
afternoon. It was loaded and both
hammers were at the safety notch.

FOUGHT WITH PISTOL AND KNIFE

Vaughn Is Dying, Homer Is Dead
and Mrs. Vaughan Arrested.

Memphis, Tenn., January 7.—John Vaughn
and Gus Homer, armed with a pistol and
knife, engaged in a duel this morning
in this city. Homer is dead and Vaughn
is in a dying condition.

Vaughn quarreled with his wife, and
Homer took sides with the woman, precip-
itating the duel.

The woman is under arrest as an access-
ory.

WAS ANGRY WITH HIS MOTHER.

Mrs. Thornton Whips Her Boy with a
Strap and He Hangs Himself.

Kaleen, N. C., December 7.—(Special)—

Mansfield Thornton, a white boy aged fifteen,
committed suicide in Wilkes county.

He was born in Wilkes county and was
reared there. He was the only child of his
parents.

He had whipped him with a leather strap.

He took the leather strap, went into the
woods and hanged himself to a limb.

STRETCHED WIRE KILLS A MAN.

Engineer Is Knotted from the Top of
a Fox Car.

Birmingham, Ala., January 7.—(Special)—

Sage Oldsmead, an engineer on the Belt
Line railroad, at Caloosa, was standing on
the top of a box car, and while passing a
wire stretched across the street, was

wire was in a tight knot.

He died in a few minutes.

Olmstead

HANSON MAY BE IN CABINET YET

Georgian's Name Is Said To Be on
McKinley's Slate Sure.

MAJORS ARE WARM FRIENDS

Senator Close to President-Elect Says
Macon Man Will Be in It.

PORTFOLIO HAS NOT BEEN NAMED

Impression Is That Southerner Will
Get Either Postmaster-General-
ship or Secretary Interior.

WASHINGON, ALA., HAS BIG BLAZE.

FIVE STORES AND THEIR CON-
TENTS ARE DESTROYED.

A Midnight Fire Eats Up \$50,000
Worth of Property Insured
for \$40,000.

Montgomery, Ala., January 7.—A special
to The Advertiser from Athens, Ala., says
that the fire last night destroyed five stores
and the greater portion of their contents.
The fire started in the store of Irwin &
Pepper, dry goods, at 12:30 o'clock, and
then spread to the grocery store of R. A.
Smith. The dry goods store of I. Roseau
was the next building to go. Then came
Hendricks Brothers' grocery store, and
from there it passed on to the drug store
of Westmoreland & Co., but this building
was saved.

Irvine & Pepper loss \$10,000; insurance,
\$2,000; R. A. Smith, \$2,400; insurance, \$1,000.
Roseau, \$8,000; insurance, \$6,000. Hendricks
Brothers, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,000.

The loss on building and stock is esti-
mated at \$50,000, with insurance of \$40,000.

ATHENS, TEX., LOSES BY FIRE.

Hundred Thousand Dollars Goes Up
in a Blaze.

Dallas, Tex., January 7.—News from

Athens, Tex., says:

"Fire at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed
nearly a dozen places of business on the
north side of the courthouse square."

"Six brick storerooms are in ruins. The
loss is estimated at \$100,000. Insurance not
learned here. The fire is believed to have
been the act of incendiaries."

Athens, Tenn., Has Midnight Fire.

Athens, Tenn., January 7.—(Special)—

Shortly after midnight last night fire de-
stroyed property amounting to \$40,000,
which was insured for \$20,000.

SEVEN HUNDRED WAGONS BURN

East Florence Factory Destroyed by
Fire.

Montgomery, Ala., January 7.—Special to
The Advertiser from Florence, Ala., says
that the wagon factory at East Florence
was burned today.

The stock building and contents, about

700 wagons, was destroyed as were three
empty cars on the side track. From the

cars the fire extended to the lumber yard

and a small warehouse in which was
stored a large stock of wheels. The latter
was destroyed together with 12,000 feet of
lumber. The loss is about \$27,000, with
\$5,000 insurance.

None of the buildings containing ma-
chinery were burned and the factory will
not have to suspend operations.

STEAMER BURNED AT HER DOCK

Iola, a Florida Mail Boat, Destroyed
by Fire.

Carrabelle, Fla., January 7.—The Gulf
Coastal and Navigation Company's
steamer Iola burned at her dock at Carrab-
elle last night.

The Iola is the companion United States
mail steamer to the Crescent City, the daily
line between Carrabelle and Apalachicola,
running in connection with the C. T. & G. railroad.
The steamer was discovered to be on fire at
about 7 p.m. The origin of the fire is unknown.
The company has insurance on the steamer
and Hanson may be liable.

CLOTHING CATCHES FROM GRATE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Payne Painfully Burned.

Americus, Ga., January 7.—(Special)—

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Payne was painfully burned today, her dress
catching fire from an open grate, though the
injuries are not serious.

Mrs. Payne burned her own hands badly
in extinguishing the flames.

NEGO CHILD'S HEAD BURNED.

Mother Leaves Her Babe Tied in a
Chair and Finds It Dead.</

GOMEZ SAID TO BE WILLING TO TREAT

Letter of Importance in the Hands of the Junta.

FIRST OF ALL WEYLER MUST GO

Cuban General Is In Communication with Spain.

SEVEN ARTICLES ARE PUT FORTH

It Is an Important Feature That the United States Stands as Guarantor of the Faithful Carrying Out of the Reforms.

New York, January 7.—A special to a morning paper from Washington says:

"General Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, has sent through an intermediary to Senor Sagasta, liberal leader in Spain, the conditions on which the Cuban insurgents are ready to treat with Spain for peace. They were communicated to the Junta in a letter received on December 29th.

"General Gomez begins with a vehement declaration that the insurgents will continue the fight as long as life lasts and until the island is laid in ruins unless their demands for practical home rule is complied with. General Gomez names seven terms or conditions of treating with Spain.

First—The recall of General Weyler.

Second—Restriction of the present almost autocratic power of the governors general sent by Spain to rule in Cuba.

Third—Election of all mayors and municipal officers on the island by the people by popular vote.

Fourth—A new postal system.

Fifth—A new system of internal taxation, the money derived from internal taxes to be spent within reasonable limits, in Cuba and for the benefit of the people. An abatement of tariff taxes, especially in the case of flour, for which Cuba is dependent upon the United States, with provision for free commercial intercourse with the United States.

Sixth—an increase in the Cuban representation in the Spanish cortes commensurate with the population, wealth and revenues supplied by the island.

Seventh—an embodiment of concessions in form of a treaty with the United States government as guarantees that they will be carried out after the insurgents lay down their arms.

"This is not an exact translation. It gives in substance General Gomez's demands. All this, of course, means a radical change of the reform law of 1855.

Pending the treaty of peace after General Weyler's recall, General Gomez indicates to Senor Sagasta three prominent Spaniards, with either of whom the Cubans are willing to treat in General Weyler's place. They are: First, General Martinez Campos, and next, their second choice, General Calleja Isasi, or General Pando.

"In his communication to the Junta Gomez declares that the tacit offer of the United States government, through President Cleveland, to guarantee that Spain will this time keep her promises has led him to propose these terms with Spain in behalf of the insurgent armies.

"Without the help of the United States, he declares, these reforms are impossible, and without the intervention of the United States the present war is endless. It will surely ruin Spain and will probably ruin Cuba.

LITTLE WILL DELIVER ORATION.

Orator Was Attorney for the Sound Money League.

Richmond, Va., January 7.—(Special)—Senator W. A. Little, of Fredericksburg, who has been invited to deliver an address on the 19th, the anniversary of General R. E. Lee's birthday, was counsel for the sound money league during the recent campaign.

Senator Little took no part in the campaign, however. He opposed the platform of the Chicago convention but expressed the determination to support the candidates notwithstanding this position. Senator Little accepted a retainer from the sound money league and was in consultation during the campaign with the most conspicuous leaders of the democratic element.

Senator Little is a good speaker and has made some reputation in this state as an orator. He is one of the foremost members of the state senate and belongs to an old and honored Virginia family.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Both Branches of the Body Organize and Begin Work.

Indianapolis, January 7.—The sixteenth general assembly of Indiana was called to order shortly before noon today. In the session room, Senator George Nye presided, and in the house Representative Pettit was seated by a vote of 32 to 47.

Pettit is a Fairbanks man and the vote which he received indicates that Fairbanks will easily be elected senator on joint ballot, unless there is a great change in the political wind between now and January

12th, the date on which the vote for senator is to be taken.

Through some misunderstanding, the senate was called to order an hour earlier than was intended, and when the lieutenant governor rapped for order few republicans were present.

The democrats threatened to organize the senate in their own liking, but the speaker declared a motion to adjourn carried, and the scheme was headed off.

The governor's message will be read at tomorrow's session.

CORBETT WHIPS A SMALL MAN

BIG MAN SMASHES A FIVE FEET FIVE INCH STAGE MANAGER.

Champion Loses His Temper and Jumps on One of His Employees.

Detroit, Mich., January 7.—It became known yesterday that James J. Corbett celebrated the Detroit opening of his show on Sunday night by a brutal attack on his stage manager, Orlando Battaglia, and was fined \$100 yesterday by Justice Sellers.

The show was late in reaching town and the scenery could not be placed in time to open the attractions at the advertised moment.

In the third act Corbett has a love scene, which for its effectiveness depends on the blowing of a steam whistle. Battaglia told Corbett that the company whistle could not be made ready in time and he would have to use the house whistle. Corbett missed one of his cues when the whistle failed to blow.

At the drop of the curtain Corbett rushed from the stage direct at the stage manager, calling him names as he approached. He picked Battaglia up by the shoulders and shook him as a dog would shake a fly, knocking Battaglia flat on his back ten feet away.

At the stage manager is only five feet two inches tall and he was a pup in Corbett's hands.

Battaglia swore out a warrant the next morning and Corbett was summoned to appear at a private session of the court. He pleaded guilty and paid his fine. Corbett refuses to pay Battaglia his salary.

JUSTICE DID NOT KILL DUFFY.

Coroner's Jury Exonerates the Defendant Pugilist.

New York, January 7.—An inquest into the cause of the death of James Duffy, the Boston pugilist, was seized with alemia, the brain last Saturday night at the conclusion of his glove fight with George Justice at the Broadway Athletic Club, was held today.

Justice Manager O'Rourke and Referee Dick Roche are under bail in connection with the affair.

The jury rendered a verdict that Duffy's death was superinduced by excitement, followed by a blow on the head, and was accelerated by disease of the heart.

The jury exonerated the defendants and recommended that a law be enacted requiring athletic clubs to employ competent physicians to examine all persons before they are allowed to participate in athletic exhibitions of any kind.

HOMICIDES SHOW AN INCREASE.

South Carolina's Attorney General Submits His Report.

Charleston, S. C., January 7.—(Special)—Attorney General W. A. Barber will report some surprising things to the legislature when it meets next week as to crimes in the state during the last year.

The increase of homicide cases is most marked. In 1895 there were 111 of these cases, while in 1896 seventy conviction cases in that year were 207, with fifty-two convictions.

Eighteen of these cases were appealed to the supreme court and nine affirmed. There were five death sentences imposed, the remaining cases receiving sentences ranging from one year to life with

probation.

The attorney general intimates that the dispensary law cannot be enforced in some sections, the juries refusing to convict. During the year the liquor constables brought 627 cases against alleged violators of the law. Of these the grand juries found 44 "no bills."

There were 674 cases of assault with intent to kill—20 per cent of the entire number of criminal cases tried, with 25 per cent of convictions.

MORTUARY.

Francis Marion Williams, Athens, Ga., Athens, Ga., January 7.—(Special)—Last night at 11 o'clock, at his home on Peachtree street, Francis Marion Williams died at the age of seventy-eight years.

Mr. Williams had lived the greater part of his life in Athens. He left as a widow and seven children, Messrs. T. R. C. W. and K. J. Williams, Mrs. Thomas Bailey, Mrs. V. P. Parr, Mrs. John W. Wier, of Athens, and Mrs. P. J. Shore of Cornelia, Ga. He will be buried tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock with Masonic honors.

Mrs. Dougherty, Eufaula, Ala.

Eufaula, Ala., January 7.—(Special)—Mrs. Dougherty, mother of John and Thomas Dougherty, died at her home, twelve miles south of here, last night. She was eighty years old and resided in the county most of her life.

ITS POPULARITY DECLINING.

The Game of Billiards Is Gradually Losing Its Fascination.

From The Washington Post.

Billiards, delightful billiards, at once the most fascinating and most delightful of indoor games, is on the decline. No weak-lunged consumptive ever needed the invigorating effects of Professor Koch's lymphatic bath, and in this sport requires new life interest.

Those who remember the history of billiards in this country during the last thirty years view its rapid decline with sincere regret. They think of the old days when enormous six-pocket plates were used, and the transition from them to the elegant eight-ball set we see in use.

An effort is being made to settle the infatuation of Tarver and leave him foot loose to go at will.

The dissolution of the firm of Tarver & Ganus is announced together with the statement that Ganus will continue the business.

IT IS SAID SHE DIED FROM RAGE.

An Empress Who Quarreled with Her Sister.

From The New York Press.

England's latest addition of Peking heard that the death of the empress of China, mother of the reigning sovereign, which took place some little time ago, was due to rage. It is a curious story.

The empress mother and the empress dowager were sisters, and quarrels between them were frequent, as was natural to gain ascendancy over the young emperor.

Even the dowager with Eho park, which is some distance from Peking, and when the emperor went to consult with her on affairs of state, she would keep him with her for days together. The empress mother called one day on her sister to remonstrate with her on this, and she remonstrated with her on this, and she remonstrated with her on this.

Her royal Highness gave temporary relief until the effects of the medicine wore off. I attributed this to my sister.

She had a good deal of physical exercise, but I am glad to state that the tablets have overcome all these obstacles, for I have gained in flesh, sleep and energy, and even now, when I am above all written not for nobility, but is based on actual fact. Respectfully yours,

"A. S. Prospert, Indianapolis, Ind."

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any and all weakness of the stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headache.

Send a sample little box of stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell full sized packages at 50 cents.

LEFT WIFE FOR ORA

Babe Danford, a Trolley Conductor, Elopes with Miss Blackstock.

ALSO LEFT FIVE CHILDREN

His Relatives Call on Police To Help Find Him—Said He Had Married and Was Going to Mexico.

Babe Danford, a conductor for the Consolidated Street Railway Company, who lives at the corner of Boulevard and Edgewood avenue, has deserted his wife and five children, and is supposed to have eloped with Miss Ora Blackstock, the prettiest young daughter of a grocer whose store is at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Butler street.

The romantic young couple have been gone two weeks. Their whereabouts is not known, but it is thought they went to Montgomery, Ala., and from there further south, where they are enjoying a honey-moon, having left having left a sensation in their wake.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Rad Elder, the uncle of the young Lethario, called at police headquarters, and furnished a good description of his nephew, with a request for the police to find him if he is in the city. Mr. Elder will present him to the first district attorney for arraignment un-

til Monday next.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

BILL TO HAVE THE OBLIGATION FUNDED IS DISCUSSED.

House in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Payne Presiding, Begins Work.

Washington, January 7.—The debate upon the proposition to refund the indebtedness of the Pacific railroad companies to the government was begun in the house today under an order adopted last month, which set apart the rest of this week for that purpose.

Preliminary thereto an immense wall map showing the routes of the roads was elevated in front of the speaker's desk to aid the members in arriving at a clear understanding of the situation.

Interest in the debate, judging from the audience and attention of members an spectators in the galleries, was very great.

When the house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Payne presiding, the committee being badly managed.

Protestant members of the committee, with Mr. Call, a statement as to the facts in the Sanguly case in Cuba, was presented by Mr. Call, read in full and ordered printed in The Record. It was signed, he said, by Edward E. Robbins, a republican member of the next congress.

At 5:30 o'clock the house adjourned un-

til Monday next.

Watson-Black Contest;

What Washington Is Doing.

Washington, January 7.—(Special Correspondence).—The Watson-Black contest case is set for hearing before the house committee on elections tomorrow. The attorneys in the case came today—Major Cummings of Augusta, and Joe Lamar and Henry Cohen are here to handle the case in the committee. Colonel Glenn, of Atlanta, one of Russell's chief friends, says this is the case.

There was a desperate effort all day by Butler to break the republican lines—Harms.

Pritchard's campaign is being badly managed.

Ex-Congressman Brower, who is a republican member of the legislature, says Pritchard is beaten.

It was given out this afternoon that Governor-elect Russell was secretly a candidate for senator.

W. H. Chadbourne, one of Russell's chief friends, says this is the case.

Watson has thirty-two sure and can reasonably count on six to eight more.

Pritchard is beaten. I think Butler is beaten.

He is beaten, but he is not beaten.

He is beaten, but he is not

WANTS A LOW RATE

Commissioner Palmer Favors an Economical Administration.

SAYS SALARIES ARE TOO HIGH

New Member of County Board Gives His Idea of Finances.

WILL INSIST ON ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

Wherever a Cut in Expenses Can Be Made He Proposes To Use the Knife.

County Commissioner Howard E. W. Palmer has taken a firm position in regard to the cutting down of expenses in the management of the affairs of the county, and while he is a member of the board he will insist that a cut be made in every item and every item of expense where it can be done without interfering with the service that is rendered.

"If the county tax rate is to be lowered it must be done by saying the county from heavy expenses," says Commissioner Palmer, "and while I do not wish to reflect upon any public official receiving a salary from the county, I would make a cut in expenses wherever it is possible."

At the first session of the new board, which was held Wednesday night, Commissioner Palmer asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the payrolls and suggest cuts. The first official act of the new commissioner was to introduce a resolution asking for a decrease in the amounts annually paid the county officers, and although his resolution was defeated when a vote was taken, he will continue his efforts to secure a reduction in the county's tax rate.

Commissioner Palmer thought there could be a cut in the salary of superintendent of the almshouse or county farm. He said he was aware of the faithful and efficient service that had been rendered by Dr. Hope, but did not desire to bring up his name as reflected upon his service. He said his idea was that there could be done for a less amount than \$1,500, the salary which Dr. Hope now receives from the county.

"I am not making a fight on Dr. Hope, the almshouse or any officer or department under the board," says Commissioner Palmer, "but I am making a suggestion and expressing it when it is advisable and can be done without injuring the service that is to be rendered. Money has twice the purchasing power today that it had two years ago, and it seems to me that a salary of \$1,500 two years ago is equivalent to \$3,000, taking the condition of the commercial world into consideration."

Itemized List of Salaries.

The new board paid by the county board of education run up into the thousands of dollars, but the commissioners who have served for any length of time on the board say the salaries are well earned by the officials receiving them.

Captain Donaldson is responsible for the several hundred convicts in his charge. He must care for them and there are no flogs, no matting in camp, no expense, and must personally oversee all of the work that is done throughout the country. Captain Donaldson is working cheaply when everything is taken into consideration and I can't see how a cut could be made in his salary."

Dr. R. Hope, superintendent of the almshouse, county farm and imbecile department, receives \$1,500 per annum and he is one of the busiest men in the county. The janitor of the almshouse receives the sum of \$1,000 per annum, but out of this salary he must pay the wages of three hands. He has several acres of floors to scour, more than one thousand windows to wash twice a week and four courtrooms to keep in order, besides all of the county offices.

The county physician receives a salary of \$1,500 per annum and the old commissioners say he is just about half paid.

County Attorney Rosser receives a salary of \$1,000 per annum, but last year he transacted legal business for the county that would have cost about five times the amount he had not been paid for the annual contract.

Other salaries paid by the board amount to about \$900 per annum, which is at the rate of daily labor.

THEY WERE MARRIED TWICE.

Two Savannahians Wed Secretly New Year's Day.

Savannah, Ga., January 7.—(Special)—The committee appointed by the general assembly to inspect the conditions existing in the mines of Alabama visited the Warrior coal field yesterday and inspected the Warrior, Mable and Newcastle mines.

Six or seven hundred men are employed in these mines, about two-thirds of the number being negroes. The sanitary and atmospheric conditions were found to be favorable, and while the operations were conducted on a rather crude system than at the larger mines, the health and comfort of the miners were thought to be good.

Today the committee visited the big mines at Blue Creek. Tomorrow the committee will go to Blanton.

This committee has the advantage of having as its chairman Hon. John Hart of this county, who is a practical miner and an intelligent gentleman, and to the committee, together with their observations, will enable them to draw such a mining bill as will be just to both the employer and the employee, and such a law will contribute, it is believed, more to the prosperity of this district than half a dozen McKinley laws.

A fair mining law will guarantee the district indemnity against mine strikes.

BANK CHANGES MANAGEMENT.

Barnesville's Saving House Under New Management.

Barnesville, Ga., January 7.—(Special)—The Barnesville Savings Bank, the oldest bank in the city, is now under new management, with a new president, Mr. W. S. Witham of Atlanta. Mr. Witham bought the controlling interest from Mrs. R. J. Powell.

At the meeting yesterday the following directors were elected: Messrs. W. S. Witham, J. F. Taylor, Edward Elder, J. L. Kennedy, C. O. Sumner, and W. W. Banks and Mrs. R. J. Powell.

The directors elected Mr. W. S. Witham president of the bank, Mr. F. P. Taylor vice-president, Mr. Robert Holmes, bookkeeper, Colonel S. N. Woodward is retained as attorney for the bank.

An advisory board was created, and the following were selected: Messrs. J. C. Collier, L. W. Hightower, F. M. Stafford, J. L. Fogg, J. P. Thurman, E. L. Rogers,

Ten Days More, and Then--
The Evening Constitution

Not much else is being talked about now but the new afternoon paper. The public has scarcely had time to recover from its surprise of the sudden announcement of a full-fledged afternoon journal which would answer every demand of modern journalism, and the readers of The Constitution all over the sunny south were hardly able to realize the full extent of the new venture until yesterday.

Just ten days from now the new paper will make its appearance. Full arrangements are being made to usher it into the world of newspaperdom with the proper eclat. All the necessary preliminary details are being worked out, and by the arrival of the date for the first appearance of the sprightly new afternoon paper, every detail will be in readiness.

Work was commenced yesterday on the quarters of the evening edition. It will be quartered on the third floor of The Constitution building, and will occupy one-half of the floor space on that floor. Its half will be that on the eastern side of the building. This floor has been leased for several years by the Western Union Telegraph Company. One-half has been used for the operating department of the telegraph company, while the other half was utilized as a store room for the several thousand battery cells which were necessary to manufacture the live current which established the communication between Atlanta and the outside world. Several months ago by a progressive step in the science of electricity this primitive form of battery which Tom Edison used when he was a telegraph operator was dispensed with and the condensed battery was put in use. This did away with the necessity of the many batteries, and the force which throbbed between Atlanta and the other cities of America was cloistered in a small room, giving the telegraph company the use of almost half the entire floor, where the battery cells had formerly been. This floor The Constitution has subleased from the telegraph company, and yesterday a large force of men was put to work on the floor to transform it into a modern and a handsome newspaper office. A hand-some local news department headquarters will be prepared right away and will be ready for the occupancy of the new force before the end of the week; a telephone has been ordered in, and everything will be in working order before the expiration of five days.

The heads of the various departments of the paper are busily at work getting things in readiness so that they can get down to the work of handling the news early on the morning of January 18th. The office will be a hand-some one, and every modern convenience will be arranged.

The new paper will, of course, be printed on The Constitution's mammoth presses, and the typographical and other mechanical work will all be done in The Constitution's well-equipped composing room, but by a different force of men from The Morning Constitution's working corps. The style and appearance of the paper will be entirely different from that of the morning paper, as will be the style and character of its contents. An entirely separate and distinct force of men will have charge of the new paper and will work independent of The Morning Constitution. The Morning Constitution will pursue its old established and successful policy of giving all the news and giving it better and more concise form than any other morning daily in the south. It will continue in the same hands, and with the added stimulus of a twin paper will do its work even better than before.

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Names have been pouring in to The Constitution. Early yesterday morning a prominent citizen rang up at the telephone and stated that he wished to subscribe. "I want to be the first man on your new subscription list," said he. "Put me at the top, and send it to me regularly, beginning with the 18th."

It will be a hummer. All the news and the latest news. News served in the best shape by the most talented writers in the newspaper field of the south. News handled with discrimination and intelligence. News served while it is fresh and hot. A paper bright to look upon and brighter still to read.

That's what The Evening Constitution will be.

Watch out for it on January 18th.

ARE INSPECTING THE MINES. RAGSDALE'S TRIAL GOES ON.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FROM LEGISLATURE IS AT WORK.

Law Makers Looking Over the Convicts in the Birmingham District.

Chattanooga, Ala., January 7.—(Special)—The trial of Ben F. Ragsdale, once assistant city agent to S. E. Howell, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, was resumed today, S. E. Howell concluding his testimony.

Mr. Howell testified that during the past year he had received over \$1,200 lost from the office and for which he could not account. He stated the figures on the cash book kept by Ragsdale had been changed in a number of cases. He could not, however, swear that Ragsdale had taken the money. He could only swear that he had not received it.

Ragsdale was put on the stand and he swore that he had never taken any money from the office that he had not accounted for. He frankly admitted that he had gambled at different gambling houses in the city, but denied that he had used the railroad's money. He stated that Mr. Howell kept a regular check account with the railroad company, but when he was accustomed to pay money out of the railroad funds on personal accounts and debts, and at the end of the month he would settle with the auditor, making good any deficit.

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The trial will reach a conclusion tomorrow.

PRESIDENT DE BARDELEBEN OUT.

Bessemer Land and Improvement Company Has New Head.

Merchant Joseph Hands Receiver \$1,200 in Cash.

Athens, Ga., January 7.—(Special)—A meeting of the Bessemer Land and Improvement Company, the developers of Bessemer, Birmingham's thriving industrial suburb, was held and H. F. DeBardeleben, president, tendered his resignation.

L. E. Burns, of Bessemer, formerly of Clinton, S. C., was elected to fill the vacancy.

Previously to the creation of his satanic majesty the band from Salvation Army headquarters paraded the streets. Four of the lasses, wearing scarlet capes, followed the band and carried a coffin containing them.

On the coffin was printed in big black letters the words "The Devil to Burn."

A fair mining law will guarantee the district indemnity against mine strikes.

PRIVATE SECRETARY SKIPS OUT.

LOUISVILLE WANTS WINNERS.

Baseball Club Owners Organize for the Coming Season.

Louisville, Ky., January 7.—The annual meeting of the Louisville Baseball Club, last night decided some marked activity toward winning the pennant.

Harry C. Fullen was elected president and financial manager. Second Baseman Perry Weller will cover first base.

Fullen voted \$10,000 to use as he sees fit toward equipping the team. There was also appropriated \$500 in prizes, \$100 each to be awarded to the best pitcher, the base stealer, the best sacrifice batter, the best run scorer and the best bunting batter.

The directors also voted \$1,000 to be divided among the members if the team finished ninth, \$2,000 if it finished eighth, and so on to the top of the list.

President Fullen, with supreme authority, will save him the winning team.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Done, one pill.

Cluetts

BENT-POINT COLLARS ARE NOT AN EXTRAVAGANCE IF YOU GET THE FLEXIBLE FOLD KIND MADE ONLY IN

GARANTEE MINC-JUA

NO LEASE RENEWAL

Alabama's Convicts Are Thrown Upon the State's Hands.

OWNERS DON'T WANT THEM

Contract Has Expired and Lessees Decline To Make Bids.

COMMONWEALTH MUST CARE FOR PRISONERS

The Legislature Has Several Bills Looking To Disposition of the Convicted Criminals.

CHIEF BANQUET TO BRYAN

Eloquent Nebraskan Meets Chicagoans at an Anniversary Feast.

IN HONOR OF ANDREW JACKSON

Responding to a Toast He Eulogizes "Old Hickory."

PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO BOLTS AND BOLTERS

Orator Says the Same Conditions Apply Now as Then—Tomlinson, of Alabama, Speaks.

CHIEF BANQUET TO BRYAN

Chicago, January 7.—William J. Bryan was the guest of the Bryan League at a big banquet given tonight at the Tremont house in celebration of the anniversary of Andrew Jackson's birth. Four hundred democrats who believe in the Chicago platform assembled in the large dining hall. With few exceptions they were residents of Chicago.

Their enthusiasm when the name of Mr.

Bryan was mentioned was unbound and a flattering display of admiration followed his rising to speak to the toast "Andrew Jackson." To a man each banqueter arose and waved anything available, accompanying the demonstration with vociferous cheers of "Bryan."

Since the establishment of the convict lease system the working of practically all our convicts has been a bone of contention to the miners and the free miners. The miners have contended that the convict competition should be distributed—that at least a part of the convicts should be leased to other than mining concerns. The average humanitarian has insisted that wrongs and oppressions were visited on the convicts by companies which leased them and that humanity demanded that these leases be renewed upon their expiration.

The leases will expire in a few weeks and there is threatened a likelihood that they will not be renewed, although not because of the objections to the system heretofore mentioned. The mining corporations will decline to renew the leases at anything like the present rate of hire. The statement is that the companies feel that they have the state at their mercy as they are not bound by any contract for the lease of the convicts, excepting those who work in the mines. The cost and inconvenience of guarding and caring for them in any other industry is so great that they are believed to be unavailable as laborers anywhere else. It is believed, therefore, that the companies estimate that the state can be forced by circumstances to renew the leases at perhaps 30 per cent less than those we are asking.

The Montgomery county convicts were leased last year to the Sloss company. The company a few days ago declined to renew the lease and the county authorities are now advertising them for hire. As the county convicts may be leased in smaller squads than the state convicts, and as the costs resulting from the escape of a convict is so great as that of a state convict, because the servitude is shorter in the first instance, it may not be impossible for the counties to dispose of their prisoners, but if the corporations decline to take the state convicts, the state will be in a pickle.

Several convict bills have been submitted to the legislature, and a committee is now investigating the district examining into the condition of the convicts. Senator Cunningham, who is a member of the committee, is the author of one of the most popular bills before the assembly. His bill is considered in some particulars radical, but it will probably form the framework for the committee to work on.

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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

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The Weekly... 1.00
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WASHINGTON-Metropolitan Hotel.

JACKSONVILLE-H. Drew & Bro.

CINCINNATI-J. E. Hawley, 162 Vine St.

NEW YORK-Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel

CHICAGO-P. O. News Company, 21 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.

DENVER, COLO.-Hamilton & Kendrick.

HOUSTON, TEX.-Bottler Bros.

KANSAS CITY, MO.-Van Noy Bros.

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Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the city—Messrs. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tamm.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, Sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 8, 1897.

More Calamity Howlers.

It is a depressing fact that the New York Herald and The New York World have joined the ranks of the "calamity howlers"—that is to say, they are not predicting calamity as the result of four years of McKinleyism, but simply pointing out the fact that the results of Clevelandism not only linger with us, but are growing worse day by day.

In some quarters, as our readers know—not very important or influential quarters, however—the claim is made that to call attention to a very serious situation and to refer to facts that are obvious to all intelligent men is in the highest degree pessimistic and the worst kind of "calamity howling." The Herald and The World do not appear to regard the matter in that light, but think, as The Constitution does, that conditions demand a prompt remedy—a remedy that can only be applied as the result of discussion.

The Herald, for instance, is not at all pleased with Mr. McKinley's "preoccupation with the tariff." It calls attention to the fact that "the prosperity of which he was the advance agent lingers by the way," that "industries are still depressed;" that "the railroads are not doing a good business, freights not coming forward freely;" and that "wages are not going up as promised." These are facts, but The Herald goes farther and asks: "How will heavier duties on manufacturers help this state of things?" Heavier duties may help producers to produce, but will they help consumers to consume? And what is the use of stimulating manufactures unless you can stimulate the markets for them also?"

Right here The Herald puts its finger on the kernel of the matter, the essence of the whole discussion. Around this the entire contention has taken place. One side said that the way to restore prosperity was to give the forty million people who depend on agriculture better prices for their products, and in this way enable them to buy the products of the factories. But the other side said that better prices for agricultural products would result in "unsound" money, and Mr. McKinley, representing that side stood on his doornail and advanced the theory that the true way to increase prosperity is to increase the price of manufactured goods. This theory is based on the claim that a man who is too poor to buy when prices are low will, in some mysterious way, be able to buy when prices are made higher by tariff taxation.

Still we are not criticising the theory, but merely calling attention to the miracle that will have to be performed. We should be glad to see the miracle succeed. We have strong convictions on the subject, but we are not averse from having these convictions upset by means of a miracle.

The New York World joins The Herald in prodding the republicans and reminding them that they have a duty to perform and pledges to redeem. It declares that the failure of twenty-five banks within a fortnight (the exact number is twenty-eight) "with all the injury to business and distress to individuals which this implies, does not seem to have made any impression upon Mr. McKinley and his friends." The World goes on in this strain, and concludes: "Meanwhile, banks in the west continue to fail, unused money is piled up in the east, and business tries in vain to guess where the tariff rippling will leave it. What sort of show does this curtain-raiser of 'prosperity's' advance agent promise us?"

Perhaps The World is a trifle pessimistic in its conclusions. At any rate its remark about "tariff rippling" is decidedly out of place, for the business men of the country knew just as well what would happen when they were voting for McKinley as they know now after he has been elected. They knew that he was pledged to "tariff rippling," for he so declared every time he lifted his voice on his front porch in Canton. All the people knew it, and they endorsed tariff rippling as one of the remedies demanded by the situation.

There is one thing lacking in the criticisms of The World and The Herald. They both admit that the business situation has gone from bad to worse (though The World made a different report a few days after the election) since the people endorsed the republican party. They point to the facts, but fail to produce a remedy. The Herald says that "currency reform" would put the business of this country on a sure and stable foundation, and will give us that credit abroad which we shall never acquire while the currency remains as it is."

The World also demands "curr-

reform," and deplores the fact that neither Mr. McKinley nor any of those near him "has said a word indicating an appreciation of currency reform." But we submit that this complaint is very vague and unsatisfactory. What does The Herald mean by the phrase "currency reform"? What does The World mean by it?

In the whole course of our political experience we have never seen nor heard of a vaguer or more unmeaning expression. We know what tariff reform means, and the meaning of civil service reform is tolerably clear, but the phrase "currency reform" is vague enough to cover any one of a hundred different propositions. The World says that "distrust of the currency" is what is playing havoc with all things even now. But who distrusts it? Not the business men nor the people. They would be glad to get more of it and see more of it in circulation. Do the bankers of the country distrust it? If so, why? They are not responsible for it.

It is true the republicans have declared in favor of currency reform, but nobody knows whether that means reversion of greenbacks and a further contraction of the currency, or some other scheme intended to bolster up the gold standard. But we are not interested in any particular plan the republicans may have in their programme. We simply desire them to put their policies and theories to the test at once, so that if prosperity is to be the result, the people may have the benefit of it as soon as possible.

Last Year's Fire Record.

Throughout the United States and Canada there has been a marked decrease in the volume of fire loss during the past year. According to the figures compiled by The New York Journal of Commerce, this decrease is no less than \$14,184,200.

As a record-breaker, the year which has just closed is far ahead of its predecessors. To show the exact measure of loss occasioned by fire during the past three years, as well as the remarkable decrease for 1896, the following table is cited:

	1894.	1895.	1896.
January ...	\$10,568,400	\$11,986,600	\$11,049,000
February ...	12,360,200	9,730,100	10,200,000
March ...	9,147,100	11,018,100	11,018,100
April ...	11,549,000	11,018,150	12,019,600
May ...	10,777,800	7,761,350	11,618,000
June ...	9,223,000	5,721,250	9,223,000
July ...	16,301,000	9,929,000	9,929,000
August ...	10,432,800	8,856,250	10,432,800
September ...	10,149,900	10,766,300	8,200,650
October ...	12,133,800	13,411,500	8,963,600
November ...	10,321,000	10,818,800	11,362,600
Total ...	\$128,216,400	\$129,839,700	\$115,655,500

Itemizing the year's loss still further, The Journal of Commerce goes on to show that there were 2,175 fires in which the estimated loss amounted to less than \$10,000 in each case, leaving only a small margin for disastrous conflagrations. The most destructive fire of the year was the one at Cripple Creek, Col., which occurred last April, the total loss being \$2,000,000.

While various reasons may, no doubt, account for the extraordinary reduction in the volume of fire loss last year, it cannot be denied that much credit is due to the efficiency of our fire departments. Within the last few years there has been a very great improvement in the methods of extinguishing fires, and this improvement explains, in a measure at least, the remarkable decrease for the year. To accept any other theory would be to discredit the progress of engineering science.

An Editor Alarmed.

The Pittsburgh Post is becoming alarmed. It says it is confident of one thing, to-wit: That "if Mr. McKinley perseveres it will not be long until Wall street couples his name with that of Bryan and denounces him as a socialist and repudiator. In fact," The Post goes on, with a gasp, "the republican Wall street organs are now declaring that McKinley's international bimetallism is only another phase of Bryanism, and they are undoubtedly correct."

We may say to The Post, in passing, that Mr. McKinley could not have a higher compliment paid him than to have his name coupled with that of William J. Bryan, the great democratic leader and champion of the people's interests. If the president-elect is wise, and really desires to have a successful administration, he will undoubtedly have to give more or less offense to the monopolists. When he hears abuse from that quarter, he may be sure he is doing just beginning to dawn upon us, to see the old fellow out and the new one in with glee and glee.

Thirty-Six Years of Statehood.

Though barely thirty-six years old there is not a state in the union which has a more varied and dramatic history than the state of Kansas.

Since the days of the early pioneers, who traced their names in blood upon the annals of the territory and foreshadowed, in their own domestic struggles, the later clash between the sections, down to the present era of good-will and brotherhood, the state of Kansas has been a center of lively and picturesque interest.

This mention of our sister state is suggested by a movement which is now on foot to celebrate the state's thirty-fifth birthday, which occurs on the 29th of this month. No political significance whatever attaches to the celebration. In the most rigid sense of the term it will be a non-partisan affair, and democrats, republicans and populists will vie with each other in doing honor to the occasion.

Without going too minutely into details, it is interesting, in this connection, to note some of the more salient features belonging to the history of this state. Kansas occupies a slice of that immense tract of land purchased by the United States government from France, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and known as the Louisiana purchase. From the time of its acquisition until 1854 it was occupied by various tribes of Indians. In the latter year, however, by a special act of congress, it was organized into a territory and continued such until January, 1861. During these seven years of slavery agitation, the territory of Kansas figured as the great constitutional battle-ground of the republic. Slave-holders from the south, bent upon extending the institution of slavery, and free soilers from the north, equally bent upon resisting it, poured into the young territory. The clash which ensued between these sturdy pioneers more than once resulted in bloody tragedies; and the earliest victim of the civil war, therefore, perished upon the soil of Kansas.

While these scenes of bloodshed were being enacted in the territory, the halls of congress were both trembling with the slavery agitation. While the southern members were perfectly willing to admit the territory as a slave state, the north insisted upon admitting it as a free state. The debate continued with uncompromising ardor until January, 1861, when the withdrawal of various southern members, who followed their respective states in seceding from the union, left the free soilers in control of both houses. On the 29th of January, therefore, Kansas was admitted as a free state.

Since the war Kansas has been no less conspicuous than during her pioneer days. It was in Kansas that the Farmers' Alliance first came into existence as a political organization several years ago, while the populist party likewise established its first headquarters within the state. Although belonging to a rich agricultural region, the state has suffered greatly within the past few years on account of adverse financial conditions.

The Loud Bill.

We are glad to see that the Loud bill has passed the house, though to meet with unexpected opposition.

One of the features of the bill which its opponents attacked is the provision taking sample copies of newspapers and the "return" papers of news agents out of the "second class" list. We presume the Constitution will lose as much by this provision in regard to sample copies as any newspaper in the country, but the whole bill is framed in the interest of economy and we are glad to see it go through the house.

It is a measure not only in the interest of economy, but will prevent the circulation through the mails of a vast amount of harmful literature of the yellow back variety, and some of it far worse in character. We presume those who are making money by the publication of stuff of this kind were able to get up the opposition that made itself felt in the house; but we are sure that most reputable publishers are not opposed to the measure. We are sure, too, that the newspapers of the country are willing to forego the privilege of sending sample copies and receiving return copies from news agents at pound

rates if the bill will result in the saving to the people that is predicted—\$16,000,000.

Under the present law the mails have been loaded down with a vast amount of stuff that has crept in as second-class matter under a loose interpretation of a loosely drawn law. The estimates of the amount the Loud bill will save to the people differ widely, running all the way from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000, but there is no question that a considerable saving will be made, and that the measure will have the effect of closing the mails to a good deal of matter that ought to pay regular postage.

We trust that the measure will find small opposition in the senate. Those who are attempting to defeat it have not the best interests of the people, but those of a few unknown publishers.

Biennial Sessions.

In his recent message to the New York legislature, Governor Black stoutly argued upon that body the importance of holding biennial sessions, instead of yearly ones, as at the present time.

This recommendation is based upon the idea that excessive legislation is even worse than insufficient legislation. Governor Black takes the position that New York has been a great sufferer in this respect and that a proper regard for the business and material interests of the state requires sufficient for all purposes. These states explicitly limit the number of days allotted to each session, and the law upon the subject is strictly enforced.

As this contemplated reform in the legislative custom of the Empire State requires a constitutional amendment, it will first have to be submitted to a vote of the people.

The Charities of 1896.

While the year which has just closed has been one of very great financial hardships it is gratifying to observe that the cause of charity has not suffered.

The various donations for the year, according to the figures given by The Chicago Tribune, aggregate \$33,670,000, as compared with \$28,943,549 in 1895 and \$19,967,116 in 1894.

Or the \$33,670,000 given to charity last year, using the word in its broadest philanthropic sense, no less than \$16,814,256 went to colleges alone; \$10,000,000 to orphan asylums and other charities; \$2,333,500 to museums and art galleries; \$2,135,142 to churches, and \$1,452,000 to libraries.

These gifts of charity will do much toward redeeming the good name of the old year. Without something of the kind to soften the memory of its hardships it would prove a dull and disagreeable recollection.

South Africa is being ravaged by a cattle plague.

While the year which has just closed has been one of the most terrible in the history of South Africa, the disease has not yet reached the Cape Colony, as far as the natives are concerned. The disease is spreading rapidly among the white population, and the natives are not yet affected.

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The disease is spreading rapidly among the white population

RAILROADS LOSE THE RATE CASE

By a Vote of Two to One the
Commission Decided Adversely.

COMPANIES TALK OF FIGHTING

They Say That the Fertilizer Rate Will
Go Into the Courts.

MEETING CALLED FOR TOMORROW

Commissioners Say the Railroads Had
Better Submit or They May Get
Something Worse—A Long
and Stubborn Fight Is
Now Ended.

The state railroad commission, by a vote
of 2 to 1, ordered the roads yesterday to
reduce their rates on fertilizers 20 per
cent.

The order is to date from January 1st.
This means a loss to the roads of \$30,000,
so they swear.

They state that they cannot afford to
stand it, and it is probable that they will
ask for an injunction to restrain the com-
mission from applying the order.

The chances are that the case will go to
the supreme court of the United States.

Commissioner Allen Fort says to this
position: "Very well; but they had
better be satisfied—they might get worse."

Everybody there is a fight coming. The
representatives of the companies say that if
they take this, the commission will cut
them on something else, and then again
and again until all their revenue is gone,
and that if they are to be "bled to death,"
they might as well know it at once. They
call the actions of the commission "con-
fiscation," and declare that they do not
believe that the courts will sustain the
board's ruling.

In reply, the commission, that is the
majority of it, say the roads are charging
unreasonable rates, and that if they want
to fight, the board can stand it. This lat-
ter is significant.

When the arguments were concluded on
Wednesday afternoon, Commissioners
Trammell, Fort and Crenshaw discussed
the merits of the case for some time, and
then Crenshaw and Mr. Fort voted in favor
of enforcing the cut. Commissioner Crenshaw
opposed it, and was in favor of letting the old rate stand. He
was outvoted, and the decision was made; but
before announcing it, Commissioners
Trammell and Fort said that they would
sleep over it. They did sleep over it, and then
again and again until their revenue is gone,
and that if they are to be "bled to death,"
they might as well know it at once. They
call the actions of the commission "con-
fiscation," and declare that they do not
believe that the courts will sustain the
board's ruling.

Think It Is A Good Case.

Most of the railway men who were in
Atlanta on Tuesday and Wednesday attend-
ing the hearing went away Wednesday night,
and those who could speak with authority,
but it was learned that the disposition of
the companies is to ask the United States
courts to interfere. They had been con-
templating this all during the hearing, but
never intimated it to the commission. There
was one official present who had
positive instructions from his superiors to
carry the fight against the reduction into
the courts if the cut were made. This
company is one of the strongest in the
state, too. The general sentiment of the
representatives of the roads was that an
adverse ruling by the commission ought to
be fought in the courts and after they had
concluded their arguments, the lawyers
said that they did not believe they could
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A meeting of railway officials will be
held here tomorrow to decide on the pol-
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suffer the loss, rather than antagonize the
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are usually afraid to oppose a ruling of
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says. They have been on the point of
fighting before, but have generally cool off
in a day or two. This time, they have
gone so far as to call a conference for
the purpose of outlining a policy.

Some Precedents.

One of the lawyers was asked yesterday
what ground the roads would rely on in
the event of a fight in the courts. He
answered that the supreme court of the
United States had laid down the principle
that railroad commissioners did not have
the right to enforce rules which did not allow rail-
roads to earn a reasonable return on the
capital invested. There was a case from
Texas in which the supreme court over-
ruled the state commission. The railroad
commissioners had made a radical cut in
rates, and the roads carried the case into
the courts, declared that the reduction
would benefit them. They finally got
the old rates restored.

Then there was a more recent case from
Chicago, where the state commission had
ordered the railroads to reduce their
switching charge from \$2 to \$1. The roads
claimed that they were not making any
loss on switching, but the commis-
sion said that out no figure, and that the
roads could make up the loss from some
other source. When this case went to the
supreme court of the United States that
body overruled the commission and was
very severe on the state commission in
that the members did not have their
business interests.

The lawyers for the roads are en-
couraged by these decisions, and they say
that there are others. If proceedings are
begun, they will be brought in the United
States courts, either before Judge Newman
or Judge Emory Speer. Whether all the
roads will figure in the case is not known.
Some think it will be to the fact that
the little roads are generally the hard-
est run to make expenses.

"The time may come when the state road
lessees will take this matter into court,"
said one lawyer. "The lessors could say
that the state treats them unjustly in cut-
ting down their rates after making a
contract with them by which they were
to pay \$2,000 a month rental."

The commission rendered no opinion in

announcing the decision. Judge Fort said
that they did not consider that necessary.
"Our decision was based on the unreason-
ableness of the old rate. It was higher than
the roads had been getting."

"Do you think that the roads can stand
the loss of \$150,000 or \$200,000?"
"The roads overestimate their loss. It
will not exceed \$200,000," Judge Fort an-
swered. "Then you must think of the
farmer's operating expenses and fixed
charges. These things are lost sight of by
roads."

When the commission reopened this case
late in December Chairman Trammell made
a brief statement to the representatives of the
roads, explaining the action of the board
in ordering the cut of 20 per cent. That statement probably sums up the views
of the majority of the board on the case.
In the course of his remarks Chairman
Trammell said:

"I wish to state that the question was
decided on the rate, and not for the pur-
pose of protection; no protection entered
into it."

"The commission was of the opinion that,
taking into consideration the growth of the
output of the product, the great amount of
tonnage added to it, and the decrease in
price, these people were entitled to the re-
duction, and it was upon that the decision
was made. I will state further that of the
question of the reduction of the Southern
Express rates this commission had no jurisdiction
and its decision could not effect
those rates."

Judge Fort remarked: "I will state that
one of the questions we considered in our
investigation was the voluntary action of
others. In ordering the fertilizer to
intercession points. This was simply a cir-
cumstance that we took into consideration
in determining whether or not the rate
was reasonable."

The officers elected at the meeting held
yesterday were:

L. B. Nelson, president; B. F. Wyley,
first, and W. H. Henderson, second vice
president; L. D. Nelson, general manager;
E. E. Kirby, secretary and treasurer; W.
J. Kirby, Jr., R. Black, attorneys; The
Advertiser, Mr. M. B. Nelson; B. F.
Wyley, Oberdorf, G. A. Calhoun, C. P. Byrd,
W. H. Black, W. H. Henderson, E.
Kirby, W. H. Black and L. D. Nelson.
The company's office will be at 10 Kim-
ball house.

The railway traffic officials claim that
Georgia has lower freight rates than any
other state. Traffic Manager Culp submitted
some figures to support this claim and Captain
Culp-Purce presented a table of figures
to prove that South Carolina has lower
rates than Georgia had under the old tariff
on fertilizers.

Rates in Other States.
The figures given by the railroads were as follows:

State.	Miles.	Rate per Ton.
South Carolina.....	25	\$1.05
North Carolina.....	25	1.20
Georgia.....	25	1.10—1.60
North Carolina.....	75	1.62
Georgia.....	75	1.80—1.90
South Carolina.....	100	1.90
North Carolina.....	100	1.90
Georgia.....	100	2.42
South Carolina.....	120	2.70
North Carolina.....	150	2.10—2.50
South Carolina.....	200	2.70
North Carolina.....	200	2.70

The population per miles or railroads:
Georgia..... 23
South Carolina..... 23
North Carolina..... 23

Captain Purce insisted that his figures
were right and the question was left that
way, both he and Mr. Culp referring the
state commission to the tariffs of South
Carolina.

At tomorrow's meeting the roads will de-
cide on the question of yielding or fight-
ing and the chances are that they will go to
the courts for an injunction or some other
process.

The circular reads as follows:

"Fertilizers, minimum carload 30,000
pounds, class M, less 10 per cent, C. R.
"Fertilizers, L. C. L., class K, less 10
per cent, C. R.
"Barrels, half barrels and kegs, empty,
except ale beer, L. C. L., class K, plus 10,
000 per cent, C. R.
"Whiststones boxed, C. R. 3.
"Car Mileage—The rates for car mileage
on several roads in the state are given
by first as follows: On free cars, not
exceeding three-fourths one cent per mile.
On passenger cars, not exceeding 3 cents per
mile.
"This circular shall be effective on and
after January 1, 1897, and supersede con-
flicting circulars, etc."

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

Congregation of Sixth Baptist Elects
Its Official Heads.

The annual conference of the Sixth Baptist
church was held Wednesday night, and
those who could speak with authority,
but it was learned that the disposition of
the companies is to ask the United States
courts to interfere. They had been con-
templating this all during the hearing, but
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There was one official present who had
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ting down their rates after making a
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The commission rendered no opinion in

While You're
Struggling
—TO KEEP YOUR
NEW YEAR'S
RESOLUTIONS
BRACE UP AND WAIT FOR
THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.
JUST TEN DAYS OFF.

pany Mr. Lackaye made a great hit as
De Nofville in "Roger La Honte" at
Nibley's. Then he was given the part of
O'Donnell Don at Mr. Daly's theater in
"The Great Unknown." At the close of the
run Lackaye's association with the com-
pany was at an end. Since then he has
played in "The Mad," "The Dead
Heads," "The Pomeroy," "The Dead
Heads," "The Skirmish Line," "Featherbrain,"
"Sherandoa," "Colonel Tom," "The Pow-
er of the Press." Then Mr. Lackaye went
to England and became a member of the
St. James Theater Company and appeared
in "The Idol" with great success.

After his return from England he ap-
peared in "Pompey," "Mrs. Wilson's
Widows," "Aristocracy," and others. During
his stay with A. M. Palmer he enacted
the leading roles in "Lady Windermere's
Fan," "Dancing Girl," "Saints and Sinners,"
"Alabama," "A Woman's Revenge,"
"The American Heiress," "Price of Silence,"
"The Transgressor," "New Blood,"
"The District Attorney," "The New Woman,"
"The Penniman," and many others.

His hit in "Sverre" therefore was

but the continuation of a series of suc-
cesses culminating in the natural result,

off wherever they wish, take all the side
trips they desire and return at their own
will. A traveler on one of these tickets
can stay in Paris five months if he chooses.

The ticket is good for the ship
passage, the railroad fare across Eng-
land and by boat to Calais to Paris.

Mr. Lackaye's support is really won-
derful. It is seen such names as Marie
Walnwright, C. W. Coulcock, Forrest Brown-
son, Albin Evans, Caroline Franklin and
Byron Douglass.

"Dr. Belgrave" is announced for the
Saturday matinee also.

Saturday night a double role will be
presented "Mollie" and "Capt. Boh."

"Merry Tramps" at the Lyceum.

The merry little men and women who,
for several years have amused the Ameri-
can public—the Lilliputians, will make new
acquaintances at the Lyceum theater on
Thursday, January 11th. The vehicle for
this year's offering is called "Merry
Tramps," and it is without doubt the most
gorgeous spectacular play seen here in
many years. They will be warmly wel-
comed by those who have in the past
enjoyed to learn their clever mimicry, their
spontaneity and the finish of their comedy
acting. Franz Ebert methodical, dignified
and with a decided sense of humor; the
handsome comedian, Adolph Zink; Selma Goerner,
more charming than ever, pretty Bertha Jaeger
and all the other little artists are
sure to receive a hearty welcome. The
advance sale of seats will begin on Thurs-
day morning at the box office of the
theater. There will be matinees on Thursday,
January 14th, and Friday, January 15th.

Sousa Coming.

The appearance of Sousa and his band
at the Grand Monday and Tuesday for
three concerts will arouse a genuine interest

in artistic and musical circles in this
city. There is no need to enlarge upon the
merits of Sousa or his band. Their position
is assured, and their laurels have been
well and truly won. A matinee is announced
for Tuesday.

Maggie Cline.

Maggie Cline and her company, which
has been playing exceedingly successful
engagements in the principal cities during
the present season, will be one of next
week's attractions at the Grand. This will be
Miss Cline's initial performance in this
city in a dramatic role, and an interesting
drama entitled "The Broadway." The engage-
ment is for Wednesday night only.

At the Columbia.

The Columbia theater will be occupied
on Saturday evening by the Flora Stanford com-
pany, a repertory organization which is
headed by Mrs. Stanford.

At the White Slave.

A small crowd greeted "The White Slave" at
the Grand opera house last night.

Edgar Campbell's southern ideal, "The
White Slave," as the show is posed, is an
old-fashioned melodrama of the tank
variety in six acts.

The scene is laid in the south before
the war, and Mr. Bartley Campbell had
about as much idea of the way things were
then as that time as Mrs. Stone did when she
was "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Miss Helen Collier and Mr. Wilbur Hud-
son are two fairly clever people, and would
do well in better company.

THERE ARE OTHERS

Senator Carter Says He Has More Names on His Black List

HE HASN'T NAMED HIS LIMIT

Chairman Felder Thinks Only Accused Judges Can Be Considered.

HON. H. A. HALL SPRINGS A NEW POINT

Says That in His Opinion No Witnesses Should Be Introduced for the Defense Before Present Committee—Thinks Trial Rests with Senate.

"There are others," quoted the swarthy senator with a significant smile; "just wait a while."

Senator Carter intimates that has a trump card, but whether he will be allowed to play it or not will depend upon the limit placed by the investigating committee. It is still up his sleeve and the play may not be made.

This announcement that there were other judges in Georgia culpable for official conduct and subject to investigation by the state, was a surprise to the members of the committee who have the preliminary arrangements of the investigation in hand. It was thought that there were only two senators on the committee who had been sent to the bar to be advised. He made virulent charges against Judge Sweat and against Judge Reese, incidentally naming Judge Gober. That the senator had other judges in mind did not occur to the members of the general assembly nor to the committee on investigation.

"We have names, I wish to place before the committee for investigation," said Senator Carter yesterday. "Those already named are not half the number whose official careers would bear the light of thorough investigation. I intend to prepare cases against them and give their names to the committee next Tuesday."

NO NEW CARRIERS JUST NOW.

Government Has Refused To Increase the Number.

No change has so far taken place in the daily delivery system of the city.

"The government has refused," said Dr. Fox, "to allow any increase in the number of carriers over the appointed number of July we expect to have before the first of July we expect to have an increased force, and the people can enjoy the benefits of a first-class postoffice. After the first of February 'he' present carriers will receive an addition to their salaries, but the number of deliveries a day will remain the same."

THE CONTRACTORS BEGIN WORK.

Start the Erection of New Block on Markham Site.

Yesterday morning about twenty-five men commenced work cleaning away the fences and rubbish preparatory to the erection of the new block of buildings on the old Markham house site, which is again a scene of activity.

The building will be pushed to a rapid completion. The plans were finished in the Constitution last week.

Though the contract has not been finally closed, it will be today or tomorrow, requiring all work finished and completed and buildings ready for occupancy within 100 working days from the date of contract.

This will add another important and costly structure to the city. It will have a frontage of 150 feet on Loyd street and extending back along the railroads the same distance. It will be six stories high, and have six separate entrances on Loyd street, being designed for mercantile purposes.

EX-SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS.

The Brilliant Speaker from Kansas Will Open the Lecture Course.

One week from tonight, the Atlanta Lecture Association's course will be opened by ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, the famous statesman and satirist from Kansas. Mr. Ingalls is a man of the true and successful specialists of the world. He is in the treatment of all delicate and private diseases peculiar to men and women.

SPECIALTIES

Catarrh, intestinal lungs, liver, dyspepsia, indigestion, all diseases affecting the bowels and stomach, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.

Nervousness and attendant ailments of both the young and middle-aged, the awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases, protracted weakness, nervous debility, failing eyesight, deafness, loss of confidence, and many other well-known symptoms not necessary to mention here, uniting in one, for study, business and enjoyment of life.

Blood and skin diseases, sore spots, pimples, sores, blisters, tumors, ulcers, from impure state of blood, completely eradicated from the system.

Lands, waters, air, sun, special and careful treatment for their maladies.

Kidney and urinary, weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, brachist or white sediment, etc., urethral, frequent urination, Bright's disease, and all other diseases of the bladder of both sexes.

All those who may be ill should consult us as our great reputation in the past will guarantee to every one kind, honorable and satisfactory treatment.

BEWARE of cheap and free treatments.

We give the best and most scientific treatment, and all the time as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. Free consultation at the office or by mail. Each patient treated gets the advantage of special services, blood and urine specimens are made of his or her disease. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for symptoms and other good stock.

T. A. and S. E. Berry have been among Dalton's leading business men.

DALTON HAS A BIG FAILURE.

Berry Hardware Company Makes an Assignment.

Dalton, Ga., Jan. 7.—(Special)—The A. & S. E. Berry Hardware Company made an assignment Tuesday to Solicitor General Sam P. Maddox as assignee.

The liabilities are somewhere in the neighborhood of \$33,000, while the assets will amount about \$5,000.

The failure touches quite a number of persons for the reason that when the wholesale grocer goes on to buy his goods, he finds the trust in full force and is compelled to take the prices which are set down. When a wholesale man goes on to buy his matches, he has to pay a regular price, and the trust requires that and the Georgia law has no more force than the branding of an ass. For relief to come to the people, as I have said, there must be national legislation, and let the blow be aimed at the manufacturer and not at the tall of the procession. These letters which are being sent by the various manufacturers do not dignify a thing, for they know that we have to go out of Georgia to buy their goods and they do

TRUSTS ESCAPE IT

They Get Around the Calvin Law with Much Ease.

LOCAL DEALERS HOLD THE BAG

They Have To Stand Competition in Selling, with None in Buying.

PEOPLE MAY GET A SLIGHT BENEFIT

Jobbers Here Say That They Have To Stand the Pinch While the Big Combines Hold Up Prices.

Columns have been written in the papers; waterfalls of eloquence have been poured out in the legislative halls of Georgia; associations of grocers and the like have met, plotted, intrigued, sworn revenge and invoked the wrath to come upon the famous anti-trust bill, but it still lives and it might be said to occasionally move other people to very serious action.

There is a stubborn division of forces right here in Atlanta between the wholesale grocers in regard to the effect and execution of the great anti-trust law.

"It will not be in accordance with precedent for the investigating committee or the house of representatives to hear exculpatory evidence from the defendants. The committee, the house simply prefers the charge, and presents the bill of indictment. This is done before the trial which must be had. Bills of indictment are found upon ex parte testimony, only. Defendants are not allowed to appear before grand juries. The house of representatives, as well as that of the Senate, should be upon ex parte testimony. If the evidence is sufficient to warrant the preferment of articles of impeachment, then they should be submitted to the bar of the senate. Before that body, sitting as a court, the chief justice, presiding, the defendant is entitled to be heard and represented by his attorney, who will be remembered that in the proceedings incident to the impeachment trial of Goldsmith and Renfroe, the committee appointed by the house and likewise the house itself acted upon ex parte testimony. It was not until after the articles of impeachment were introduced that the defendants were allowed to present their testimony.

"This is sustained by the fact that as soon as Arubuckle will release us from our contract at any time almost, that does not mean by any means that Mr. Arubuckle intends cutting his prices. Under the new law we are given an opportunity for cutting prices if we can find room for the knife on the other side.

"Here is just the way matters stand now," continued the gentleman. "Mr. Arubuckle will release us from our contract at any time almost, that does not mean by any means that Mr. Arubuckle intends cutting his prices. Under the new law we are given an opportunity for cutting prices if we can find room for the knife on the other side.

"This is sustained by the fact that as soon as Arubuckle and other wholesale manufacturers were informed as to the true situation in this state, they at once issued circular letter releasing the jobbers from their contracts. Now if they had not known that the goods were being sold for less than cost, they never would have been quick to act in the matter. It shows plainly that Mr. Arubuckle and others of that class know that their prices are not going to be affected, and if the poor jobbers are willing to, cut off their living they are free to do it.

Pinches the Jobbers.

"If the jobbers are compelled to cut, they will do it with the most partisanship discrimination and as a result of it will fall heavily upon the poor jobbers. The rich dealers will have to pay stiff prices for their goods, while the rich dealer, with plenty of money, can buy at his own figures almost. What the wholesale men are forced to take off for the independent rich merchant will be tacked on to the poor man's bill. The thing is bound to even out in some way, for the jobber is compelled to make his 10 per cent or else

"This seems to be the prevailing sentiment among the wholesale grocers in the city and no one is alarmed over the situation in the least. It is true that very often a new enterprise is unfairly discriminated against as in the case of the EE-M cigarettes, but if the EE-M cigarettes get on the market it does not mean cheaper cigarettes."

"We have received several notifications," said Mr. Dodd, of the G. T. Dodd Grocery Company, "but they do not affect us in any way. We will not be subject to the fines that the manufacturer, under the new law, imposes upon him for not advertising his name. We do not care what these are outside of this. I do not care where there can be any radical chance whatever. These contract goods, as they are called, are already down to the lowest price from our standpoint, and I am sure we are not going to cut off the small legitimate profit which we make. Since these notifications, we are allowed to see the old contract goods at any price as long as we pay the manufacturer, his, but when we pack on our lawful per cent we are back just where we started from."

There is a great diversity of opinion on this subject and in going the rounds from one wholesale house to another one hears all sides.

"In my opinion," said a prominent wholesale grocer, "the whole thing is mislaid. The spirit of the law is good, but I don't see how it is possible to ever make it effective on the manufacturing class, and after all they are the people the mass of the people are aiming their blows at. No one is so insane as to think the wholesale grocers of Georgia are getting rich and forming themselves into giant plutocrats, wiping out the poor man. Such an idea is absurd in its very face, so what is the intention of the people? It is to choke off the greed of the manufacturer, the people who live far away from Georgia and whom this law will not affect in the slightest. They have us just where they can dictate the terms, law or no law, and the manufacturer is right in the manufacturing and frame anti-trust law, until the close of the year and the manufacturer would be practically just where he is today, back in his easy chair issuing orders to the head of jobbers who beg at his door."

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WATER BOARD ASKS FOR \$100,000 EXTRA

Special Committee Prepares an Estimate of Expenses.

FIGURES PLACED AT \$73,000

In Addition the Committee Wants \$112,000 for New Pipe.

JUDGE HILLIER'S PLAN OF PIPE WORK

Thinks That Better Service Is Needed and Makes a Suggestion To Solve the Problem.

President Hillier, of the water board, has called a special meeting of that board for tomorrow afternoon, at which the reorganization of the board and the election of officers of the department will occur. The election and reorganization was postponed from Wednesday last by reason of the absence from the city of Mr. Aaron Haas, a member of the board.

The officers to be elected are a president, a vice president, a superintendent, chief engineer and secretary of the board.

Mr. Haas telephoned President Hillier yesterday that he would reach Atlanta tonight, and the president at once decided to call the special meeting. The meeting is booked for 3 o'clock.

The special committee appointed by the board to submit an estimate of the amount of money needed to operate the department and to purchase and lay new water pipes held a meeting yesterday afternoon.

The committee decided to ask the board to request the general council to set aside about \$185,000 to be used in running the department and putting down the new mains. The action of the committee will throw a bombshell in the camp of the finance committee of the general council. The amount asked for is an increase over the appropriation of about \$130,000 last year, \$50,000 of which was used in laying a new water main from the pumping station to North avenue.

THE FIRST BAPTIST'S MEETING.

The Church Has 1,200 Members and a Balance to Its Credit.

The First Baptist church, of which Dr. Landrum is now pastor, held its regular annual meeting yesterday and the reports of the various officers showed that the church is in a most flourishing condition not only financially, but in every other respect.

The First Baptist is the old church of Dr. Hawthorne and has always been one of the most active and progressive in the city.

This was the first annual meeting since the installation of Dr. Landrum as pastor. In his report, the pastor stated that he had visited more than 900 families since September 1st, the time of his installation.

In almost every department of church work the various reports marked out a wonderful growth within the past year. Superintendent of Sunday school, reported an average attendance of more than 500 and complained that the present quarters were insufficient to accommodate the large crowds.

THE APPROPRIATION WANTED.

After discussing the matter some time, it was decided to recommend to the full board that the council be asked to make the appropriation as follows:

For the regular expenses of the department, \$73,000.

For the purchase of new pipe, \$100,000.

For laying new pipe, \$12,000.

The total is \$185,000.

The special committee was appointed at the meeting of the board held on Wednesday, as told in yesterday's Constitution. It is composed of President Hillier, Alderman Woodward, Mr. Erwin and Mr. Flitten. The committee discussed the matter thoroughly and the conclusion reached was that the city is in great danger, and that for the public good and safety a large amount of money should be spent in improving and extending the water system. It is argued that there are many sections of the city now without water mains, and that the people are forced to drink poisonous well water and live in constant dread of destruction of their property by fire, having no water plugs in the vicinity as a protection.

And in some parts of the business portions of the city the water mains are small and incapable of carrying a sufficient volume of water to supply the demand in case of a large fire in the business section. It is proposed to enlarge some of the mains and put in better fire plugs and in many ways improve and extend the service. For several years the matter has been considered by the authorities, and every one connected with the water and fire departments has recognized that the system should be improved in many respects. They say the supply of water now is adequate for the needs of the city for many years, but that the pipe system is imperfect to meet the growing demand. To improve the service the special committee, and it is likely, the board, will insist on the appropriation of the amount stated.

JUDGE HILLIER'S PLAN OF WORK.

Judge Hillier, president of the board, has suggested that the service can be greatly improved and bettered by the laying of a sixteen-inch main from North Avenue across the Western and Atlantic railroad tracks to the western section of the city, running through Gray street and Davis or Magnolia to Chappell street, and through Tenth and Fair streets to Pryor street, connecting with the sixteen-inch main along the latter street. The idea of the president is to lay a twelve-inch main along Greensboro Avenue and Chappell street to West End. All of the territory contiguous to the line as mentioned is practically without sufficient water supply, and the people of the section are urging that they be better cared for in that respect.

Judge Hillier thinks that by laying a

SALLPOX DANGER HAS PASSED

Dr. Stanley Leaves the Pesthouse, His One Patient Having Recovered.

The health officials are confident that there is no further danger of a smallpox epidemic; in fact, they declare that there has been no danger this winter, although one case of the dread disease has been located.

Topsy Jones, the colored girl who was stricken with the disease several days ago, and who was removed to the pest house, has recovered so she was released yesterday.

As finally made up the estimate of the committee is as follows:

Amount collected by church, \$10,793.16

Amount collected by ladies' societies connected with the church, 2,150.56

Total, \$12,943.72

Amount paid out by church treasurer, \$10,685.98

Amount disbursed by societies, 1,000.00

On hand by treasurer, 27.18

Total, \$12,940.72

One of the features connected with the First Baptist church is the splendid choir, which is regarded as one of the best in the city.

RUNAWAYS UNITED BY JUDGE.

Mrs Vaughn and Mr. Humphreys Fight Their Fate Before Justice.

Judge Foute was called upon to unite in marriage a couple from West End.

The young people ran away from their homes, determined to link their fate and they were successful in eluding their parents until after the love knot had been tied.

The lovers are H. H. Humphreys, who lives at 20 Ashby street, West End, but at present is engaged in the drug business on Market street, and Miss Eula B. Vaughn, whose parents reside near the drug store. Mr. Humphreys is a young man nineteen years old. Miss Vaughn is a pretty young miss of about sixteen.

Humphreys went to work at a drug store some time ago and he made many friends in the city. Among his customers was Miss Vaughn. Mr. Humphreys formed an acquaintance with the young lady and soon was a regular visitor to her father's house. He was regarded only as a friend.

Mr. Vaughn never suspected that his daughter was thinking of marrying the young clerk.

It was many weeks, however, before Mr. Humphreys proposed marriage to the young lady, and to his delight he was accepted. The father objected to the marriage, stating that his daughter was too young to become a bride. Humphreys was not to be put off in that manner, and he and his sweethearts made arrangements to elope, agreeing on yesterday as the day. Early morning the young couple went to the office of Judge Foute, where, in the presence of a few witnesses, the lovers were married.

MR. HAMP HOWARD DEAD.

Well Known Man Passes Away in Crawford County.

Mother's Friend

makes child-birth easy, assists nature in its sublime effort, leaves the Mother stronger after than before confinement, and robes the trying hour of its terror. No Mother can afford to neglect its use.

For drugs at \$1.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Write for book containing valuable information for all Mothers, mailed free.

The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Who can measure the influence of a Mother!

It lasts through all ages and enters the confines of eternity. With what care, therefore, should be guarded and how great the effort to make her life happy.

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The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., January 7.—(Special)—William Nelson fell from a moving train near Clinton, S. C. today. He was unconscious when picked up and was identified by a receipt in his pocket for goods bought from an Augusta clothing merchant.

A telegram of inquiry to the merchant caused a reference to his books, which showed that the wounded man is an employee of the Sibley mills, in this city.

His mother lives at Langley, S. C., and he was taken there.

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Opened for Spring Term.

Harmony Grove, Ga., January 7.—(Special)—The Harmony Grove High school has opened the spring term with a largely increased attendance.

TO ASK FOR \$169,900

Board of Education Finance Committee Prepares an Estimate.

SLIGHT INCREASE IS WANTED

Committee Propose To Erect a New Negro School Building.

\$15,000 IS NEEDED FOR THAT PURPOSE

Extra Teachers Are on the Rolls and Teachers Will Be Employed for the Girls' Night Schools.

The finance committee of the board of education has prepared an estimate of the expenses of the department for this

BRYAN BANQUETED.

Continued from Third Page.

middle west and you who live in Chicago will exert a large influence upon the policies of the states tributary to this city. I rejoice that the democracy of Chicago is supporting the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. The men of the West who are the leaders of this city are determined to continue the fight for democratic principles in the face of all opposition. If old them godspeed in their efforts. I hope that the triumph of the right will encourage us to believe that their labors will finally be crowned with success.

Speech of Hon. J. W. Tomlinson.

United States Senator Dubois, of Idaho, was expected, but his fight for another term in the senate prevented his attendance. Hon. John W. Tomlinson, of Alabama, spoke with typical southern eloquence and fervor to the "memories of heroes and products."

Mr. Tomlinson, said, among other things:

"Andrew Jackson loved and believed in the common people, the toiling millions, as they loved and believed in him. He fought the side and stood by them, and won victory for them in time of peace which won their supreme love for the hero of Orleans."

"Every great career, whether of a nation or likewise true of a political party. Suppose that in the great fight that is now on our side and stand by them, and win victory for them in time of peace which will be compensated by a gay crowd who, for the next week, will witness an unusual exhibition in the Steele building, on Pryor street.

"What is true of a nation or an individual is likewise true of a political party. Suppose that in the great fight that is now on our side and stand by them, and win victory for them in time of peace which will be compensated by a gay crowd who, for the next week, will witness an unusual exhibition in the Steele building, on Pryor street.

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CONTINUE VERY LIGHT

Conviction That They Will Continue To Decline Caused the Advance.

CLOSED AT THE BEST PRICES

Speculation in Stocks Closed Firm at a Slight Advance—Wheat Closed 1 Cent Higher.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named:

Atlanta—Firm;	middling 6 9/16c.
Liverpool—Steady;	middling 4d.
New York—Quiet;	middling 7 1/2c.
Mobile—Firm;	middling 6 1/2c.
Galveston—Steady;	middling 6c.
Norfolk—Firm;	middling 6c.
Mobile—Quiet;	middling 6c.
Memphis—Firm;	middling 6 1/2c.
Augusta—Steady;	middling 6c.
Houston—Steady;	middling 6c.
Columbus—Firm;	middling 6 1/2c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, ship-
ments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS			
1896	1895			
Saturday	88	19	9/16c	9/16c
Monday	45	178	23	12/16c
Tuesday	36	164	98	12/16c
Wednesday	36	156	100	12/16c
Thursday	129	53	302	16/16c
Total	320	543	1327	21/16c

The following is the statement of the receipts, ship-

pounds per bale and compared with the close of November last year, net decrease 5 9/16c.

Hubbard Bros. & Co's Cotton Letter.

New York, January 7.—Liverpool refused to credit the steadiness of the American market as being more than a reaction from the market closed higher than yesterday. Selling orders were executed here for English account until the short term for foreign account was sold.

The influence of the dividend reduction on Delaware and Hudson was felt somewhat in the coal stocks. Jersey Central, holding a point and Reading was said to have had some tendency to advance. Delaware and Hudson opened down 2 per cent, fell nearly 2 per cent further and rallied moderately.

In the rest of the railway list there was an improvement of 1 per cent and over.

Among the industrials Leather preferred, which had been liquidated to indicate knowledge of what the annual report would show. Tobacco was irregular. Sugar showed a moderate inclination toward improvement.

The market developed a decidedly strong tone in the final dealings, and closed at above top prices.

Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 7.—12:15 p.m.—Cotton spot demand good with price unchanged; middlings uplands and upland mixed, 4d.; middlings, 3d.; upland and export 500; receipts 2,000; sales 1,000; bushels low middling clause January delivery 3 1/2d. 64c.

February and March delivery 3 1/2d. 64c.

April and May delivery 3 1/2d. 64c.

June and July delivery 3 1/2d. 64c.

August and September delivery 3 1/2d. 64c.

October and November delivery 3 1/2d. 64c.

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Woman and Society

Turn up the clods, O Sower, lank and thin,
What dost thou sow therein?
The spindling trees look on; some languid
sheep.
Like spectres gray, amid the stubble creep.
The fields are wide. What rank crop sow'st
therin?
Fierce farmer, bone and skin?
The blackened stumps like outraged vics
tires rise,
And toss wild arms, protesting, to the
skies.
Small, potent seeds, rich seeds I sow
therin!
Quoth he, with sallow grin;
Small seeds, so dark and smooth and rich
I drop.
Black, little seeds. They make a mighty
crop;
They grow!" laughed Sin.

—Harriet Parker Kimball.

The present week has proved a delightful one socially, and there has been an especially large number of formal and informal day entertainments. Yesterday was a busy day socially, including the luncheon of Mrs. Jackson to Miss Jackson, the reception of Major and Mrs. Clem to Dr. and Mrs. Rede, the afternoon card party of Mrs. Ellis, an informal whist game at the home of Mrs. Knowles, the card party of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Scott, of West End. The Dertich Music Club meets Saturday night in the Woman's Club rooms at the Grand. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. Officers are to be elected.

Yesterday afternoon a new literary and historic circle was added to the women's organizations of the city in the first meeting of the Atlanta branch of the Catholic Reading Circle. The meeting was a feature of the affair. Mrs. Jordan was radiantly beautiful. Colonel and Mrs. Jordan are princely entertainers.

Keeble-Frazier.
Union Springs, Ala., January 7.—(Special) Mr. John Keeble, of Nashville, and Miss Emmie Frazier, daughter of Judge S. F. Frazier, were married this afternoon. Mr. Keeble is city attorney for Nashville, while his bride is well known throughout the state's social circles.

"LOUISE" IS AFTER HIM.
W. H. Davis gave a Foolish Privilege to His Landlady.

If Mrs. W. H. Davis, formerly of Zanesville, O., is in Atlanta this morning she should read The Constitution.

Mr. W. H. Davis, if all accounts are true, is an Englishman of good birth, who came to America in search of something romantic and adventurous.

He seemed to have left a wife named "Louise" and at least two children behind. Some days ago Miss Nora Fairall, a prominent and accomplished young society lady of Zanesville, O., left home with the adventurous Englishman, and at last accounts they were reported to have been married in Cincinnati and well on their way to Atlanta.

Davis gave the impression around Zanesville that he had very high family and social connections in England. Before he died last night he was 100 years old, at his late residence, 108 Simon Street. Until about two months ago Dr. Asher had been in good health, but then a combination of diseases set in, and he began to decline in health. All that was possible was done for the young man, but he rapidly grew worse until the end, which came about 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Dr. John H. Asher, the son of the late Dr. William C. Asher, who was well known in this city, and who enjoyed a lucrative practice here. Dr. John Asher had reached the age of twenty-three years, and had lived the larger part of his life in this country. He was a graduate of the Atlanta Medical College, having studied there three years ago. He was a young man of more than ordinary ability, and he demonstrated that he would have made a success in his profession had he lived.

The funeral arrangements will be announced later. Dr. Asher was a son of Mrs. Mary J. Asher and a brother of Dr. W. T. Asher.

A PRISONER ROBS A PRISONER.
Richard Dalton, the Victim of Will Harrison's Daring Thievery.

An unusual case of a burglar robbing a prison in the station house came to light there yesterday morning. Richard Dalton, the young white man who is accused of robbing a store near the barracks is the victim. Will Harrison, a Pratt mine escapee, convicted felon, Dalton's personal friend, was the last man in his cell.

Harrison managed to crawl to the tops of the cells and let himself down in the corridor in which Dalton slept. The negro got hold of Dalton's clothing and he extricated from the pockets all of the contents.

When the white man awoke and found that he had been robbed, he searched for his articles, and the missing articles were found in the possession of the negro.

The latter will now be held for burglary in the station house.

FAIR AND WARMER WEATHER.
Forecast for Today Shows Rising Temperature.

The barometric pressure is abnormally high in all the districts and has risen in the northeast. It continues highest in Texas and lowest in the northwest. The temperature has risen steadily, and only a few stations on the northern boundary report freezing weather. It is remarkably uniform and constant for the month of January, and there has been no precipitation for the day, except of a very light character. It is widely scattered, and more abundant in the regions from the great lakes and Ohio valley, but elsewhere it is clear. The indications are for fair and warmer weather.

The weather will be bright and fair after January 1st, when The Evening Constitution will first appear.

Local Report for Thursday.

Mr. James Swann, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton, has returned to New York.

Mr. Frank Ellis is in the city, a guest at the Kimball.

Miss Augusta Roper, who has been an honored guest of a house party at Ward's Hill, will return to City Park today. Miss Roper, accompanied with the highest honors ever conferred by the Cox college, and is a beautiful young woman. Her younger sister, Mrs. Louisa Gordon Roper, is a much admired belle in the younger set of society. They are the daughters of Mrs. Mary Gordon Roper, the only sister of General John B. Gordon.

Mrs. Teny and her pretty daughter, Mrs. Alice, are spending the winter as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford. Mrs. Teny is one of the most of the prominent Dutch families of New York city, and numbers among her relatives the most distinguished families of the Netherlands.

Miss Willis Ashburn, of Albany, Ga., has returned to Mrs. Crawford's school after spending the holidays at home.

Miss Elizabeth Venable has recovered from her recent illness to the delight of many friends.

Mr. William Washington, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been a guest in the city for several days, left for home Wednesday.

Mrs. R. A. Johnson was resting well yesterday.

Mr. William Glenn is in Washington city.

Miss Alice Ly Jones, of New York, arrives in the city tomorrow, and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter.

Mrs. Ovid Sparks, of Macon, will visit Atlanta during the week.

Mrs. E. H. McLean, of Macon, will visit Atlanta next week.

Mrs. Eugene Leitch has returned to Memphis.

Mrs. Powell and her son, Ella Powell, are at present in Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Sadie Willis is recovering from her recent illness.

The regular meeting of the

ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the parlors of the building Friday, January 8th, at 3 p.m.

Major Robert J. Guinn left last night for a short trip to Athens.

Miss Gertrude Walker, of White Plains, and Miss Mamie Carlton, of Union Point, passed through the city Thursday on their way to Roanoke, Va., where they will enter the Virginia college.

Mrs. Salle Davis, of Greensboro, Ga., is visiting Mrs. Dr. C. F. Durham, at Loyd's Hotel, for a few days.

Miss Mariju Garwood, one of Marietta's popular young ladies, is in Atlanta, visiting relatives and friends.

Yesterday afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock, the lovely home of Major and Mrs. John L. Clem, on Gordon avenue, West End, was the scene of unusual brilliancy.

A tea was given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Dean. Many who were invited were given to match, and came in black, becoming hats to match, and canary birds' roses. The hostess, as Miss Hooker, on the occasion, her seven visits to Atlanta, made many friends here, and her residence here will be a source of great pleasure to them. She is unusually attractive, and graduated with distinguished honors from the LaGrange Female College.

Miss Madeline, the son of Mrs. E. Madox, of the firm of J. J. & E. E. Madox, and is well known and greatly esteemed in the business world. Mr. and Mrs. Madox will visit New York and Boston, returning to Atlanta in several weeks.

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You're Invited
To the Banquet,
WHICH WILL BE
SERVED DAILY
AFTER JAN. 18,
BY
THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.
WATCH OUT FOR IT.

He Reading Circle Review, and the Cather-
ton Summer School of America, is
a woman of unusual intellect and culture
and has traveled extensively in this and
European countries. The object of the
circle, as explained by her, is to encourage
the diffusion of sound literature, to give
the people a knowledge of their duty
and to cultivate the intellect.

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The regular meeting of the

THE PASSING THROUGHS.

The crowds at the Atlanta hotels have commenced to increase as they do every year when the people from the north start to Florida. As soon as the Christmas holidays are over the northern tourists start for the Land of Flowers and crowds of them always stop over in Atlanta to see the city and enjoy our climate. About the middle of this month the railroads put on their through southern trains and from then until after the commencement of Lent the travel southward is on, in earnest.

A party of prominent railroad men, consisting of C. B. Compton, G. T. Reagin, W. C. Deppen, of Louisville, and W. C. Connor of Nashville, registered at the Kimball yesterday. Mr. C. B. Compton is general freight agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and the other gentlemen are associated with him.

Judge L. A. Dean came down from Rome yesterday and registered at the Kimball.

Mr. J. W. Hightower, a wealthy lumber man, of south Georgia, was registered at the Kimball yesterday.

Mr. John B. Young, a prominent insurance man of Louisville, Ky., is registered at the Aragon.

Mr. Fred Marks, another insurance man from New Orleans, is also at the Aragon.

Colonel A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, is at the Aragon.

Mr. J. B. Campbell, son of Bartley Campbell, the playwright, is at the Aragon during the stay of the White Slave Company in the city.

Mr. E. B. Martin of the Standard Oil Company, is at the Aragon.

Mr. G. S. Fowler, who is connected with the big iron works at Lenoir, Tenn., is at the Aragon.

Mr. Carl H. Smith, who has been spending the holidays in Atlanta and Cartersville, returned yesterday to Mexico, where he has been for the past two years. Mr. Smith is now an attorney for the Mexican National railroad, and has worked himself steadily toward the top ever since he went into the railroad business, two years ago. Mexico will be his permanent home, but he will spend the Christmas holidays here every year.

MISSING!

I am trying to find for his widowed mother, who is greatly distressed at his absence, a light haired young man, wearing dark blue pants, black coat and derby hat. He is afflicted with a nervous trouble and left home December 22d. Any information in regard to him will be greatly appreciated by

DUFF DODSON,
23 E. Mitchell St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

jan 8-19, 1900

WINTER RESORTS.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
The South's Famous Health Resort

The springs are famous for their infallible cures of Bright's disease and all kidney and bladder trouble, rheumatism, gout and dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations are excellent. The illustrated pamphlet and testimonials address Andrew Hanley, president, Suwanee Springs, Fla.

Tonight and Saturday Matinee, "DR. BELGRFEE."

Saturday Night, The Great Double Bill, "Moliere" and "Capt. Bob."

Sale now on at Grand Box office. Phone 1019.

Monday and Tuesday, January 11th and 12th, Matinee.

2 Nights and Saturday Matinee.

Beginning Thursday Eve, January 14th

The Famous and Only

LILIPUTIANS!

The Nine Smallest Actors in the World, measuring 27 to 36 inches, supported by a large company of girls.

In the Grand Spectacle Production Ever Presented in This Country.

MERRY TRAMPS.

Three Grand Ballets

SOMETHING BRIGHT

Every woman cannot afford a silk velvet gown, but many can buy a first-class velveteen that has almost as much lustre and mellowess, and get splendid service and style from it. It is not within the means of all men and women to purchase a diamond studded watch, but the vast majority may possess a solid gold one that in accuracy and lastingness is equal to the costliest beweilded conceit ever contrived. Present conditions at J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street, are surpassingly favorable to all who contemplate buying a watch. Their display is easily far in advance of anything of the sort ever before attempted in Atlanta. Scores and scores of the most reliable makes are there ready for your choosing. Whatever price you care to pay for a time-piece, be sure that from this wide-awake firm you can secure the best value. Good qualities only gain entrance into their stock.

don't
be fooled

by alluring "baits" in the guise of cheap prices—the genuine bottling of "o. o. p."

"old oscar pepper"

has the cork branded

old oscar pepper,

"o. o. p."

and the distillers' "caution label" on bottle;
also label bearing our fac-simile signature.
reject all others.

bluthenthal & bickart
b. & b.
reliable whiskies.

OPiUM and Whisky Habits cured at home without pain. Book
Free. E. M. WOODLEY, M. D.,
Atlanta, Ga. Lowndes Building,
104-106 N. Pryor St.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement
for over a quarter of a century.

JAN. 5-21 THUR. 9 A.M.

With the Holidays
Come Many Pleasures.

Entertainments, receptions and many social gatherings to which you will want to wear faultlessly laundered linen. Do not delay this important matter until the season is upon us. Send us your laundry work at once and have the beautiful and popular linen finish, the only real swell work.

TrioSteam Laundry
79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Liberal commission to agents in other towns.

TO

Texas
—VIA—

Atlanta and West Point R.R.

THE

Best and Quickest Route.

Write for the cheapest rates that can be had, and a good map of Texas, to

Geo. W. Allen, Traveling Passenger

Agent; E. E. Kirby, City Ticket

Agent, 12 Kimball House, At-

lanta, Ga.; Jno. A. Gee, General

Pasenger Agent.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

I will receive bids for the entire stock of groceries, canned goods, etc., of Jester & Johnston, located at 14 N. Broad St. Inventory can be seen by calling on me.

L. F. SKEEN, Receiver.

JAN. 8 AT 2:30 WHITEHALL ST.

JURY FAILS TO AGREE

Another Mistrial Is Declared in the Walker-Liddell Litigation.

SUE FOR FATHER'S ESTATE

Tedious Complications Befuddle the Jurors and They Couldn't Agree Upon a Verdict.

Another mistrial was declared in the Walker-Liddell case yesterday. For the second time a jury in the city court could not agree upon the evidence.

Several months ago a suit was filed by William Walker, Sam Walker and other children of the late Judge F. C. Walker against Captain J. M. Liddell, claiming \$25,000 in certain property located in north Atlanta at Piedmont Heights, in which they claimed a remainder interest. They claimed that on May 3, 1890, Captain Liddell bought the life interest from their father, and also bought the remainder interest from the children, agreeing to pay the Walker children the sum of \$25,000 upon the death of their father. The plaintiffs claimed that, relying on this statement, they gave a deed to their father.

Captain Liddell denied that he had ever made any promise on the conditions named and stated that he bought the property direct from Judge Walker.

Yesterday morning the jury was called into the courtroom and asked if a verdict had been reached. The foreman announced that no agreement had been made and he saw no possible way in reaching a verdict as the jury had been out on the case all night and had failed to reach a conclusion.

The polling of the jury showed that nine jurors desired a verdict for the Walker heirs.

Judge Reid hesitated for a moment before declaring a mistrial, as the case had been tried before in the court and no verdict could be rendered. Then he was sure, however, that no verdict was in sight, and Judge Reid assured that it was impossible for a verdict to be reached, so he declared a mistrial for the second day and dismissed the jurors with the thanks of the court.

The Walker heirs were represented by Attorneys W. H. Hayden and L. Z. Walker, while Captain Liddell was represented by Attorneys Arnold & Arnold and Candler & Thompson.

PERMANENT RECEIVER NAMED.

Judge E. B. Rosser Appointed for the Dixie Lumber Company.

Yesterday morning the court appointed an order in the Dixie Lumber and Manufacturing Company case, appointing Judge E. B. Rosser permanent receiver, with authority to collect the assets and hold them subject to an order of the superior court.

The creditors of the Dixie Lumber and Manufacturing Company are represented by Attorneys W. H. Clegg and C. C. Clegg, and the company is represented by Rosser & Carter. The receiver was appointed in the result of two mortgages which were filed by the company last Saturday afternoon.

PARTNERS COULDN'T AGREE.

Judge Lumpkin Appoints a Receiver for a Decatur Street Coal Yard.

A receiver was yesterday appointed to take charge of the coal and wood yard at 25 Decatur street upon the application of Mrs. B. B. Jones, who owns an interest in the business with J. Y. Neal.

Mrs. Jones alleged that on account of the disagreement the business could not be successfully conducted and a receiver was necessary. Mr. Harvey Hill was made temporary receiver and the case was set for a hearing. Arnold & Arnold represent Mrs. Jones.

MANY ROOFS CATCH ON FIRE.

Department Kept on the Run, but Slight Damage Is Done.

The Atlanta Fire Department kept on the run all day yesterday and unanswered alarms at the wind that blew steadily through the day caused flying sparks to ignite many roofs.

The first alarm was at 10:22 o'clock and was received by telephone. The fire was at 101 Piedmont avenue and was caused by a spark on the roof.

At 12:30 o'clock an alarm from box 228 came in, the addresser to 265 Peachtree street. This fire was caused by a spark, but the house was only slightly damaged.

At 1:10 o'clock box 113 showed up and in response to it the department went to 194 Orme street. This fire was caused by a defective fuse and did considerable damage.

At 1:30 o'clock a spark igniting the roof of a house at 102 Peachtree was reported in the department being called there by a telephone alarm. During this month there have been ten alarms and at this rate January promises to be a record breaker.

CHICKAMAUGA BOARD ADJOURNS.

Will Meet Later and Accept a Bid for the Shaft.

The Chickamauga commission appointed to accept bids for the monument to be erected at Chickamauga, has adjourned, and without accepting a bid or making any final arrangements.

The commission threw out all the bids it did not wish to consider, and only a few are left. These are to be considered at a meeting to be held some time in the near future. This meeting will be held when all of the members of the commission can be present and the matter of accepting bids will be finally decided.

It is actual merit that has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place among medicines. It is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Important Change in Schedule of Central of Georgia Railway.

Effective Sunday, January 10th, Train No. 11 will leave Macon 8 a.m.; leave Barnesville 9:18 a.m.; leave Griffin 9:50 a.m.; Arrive Atlanta 11:29 a.m.; Train No. 12 will leave Atlanta 4:15 p.m.; leave Griffin 4:25 p.m.; Barnesville 5:56 p.m.; Macon 7:20 p.m.; Milledgeville 8:40 p.m.; Eatonton 9:16 p.m.; Tifton Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will run as heretofore.

Pullman sleepers on trains No. 2 and 3 Atlanta to Jacksonville and Laklakas; parlors on trains Nos. 4 and 12 between Atlanta and Macon. Ticket Office, No. 16 Wall street, Kimball house.

JAN. 5-12

Great Sacrifice in Florida.

Business estate, improved by wealthy Boston family, offered for a fraction of its value. Your opportunity. Don't neglect it. Details in Illustrated Florida book, postpaid by Chopin's Farm Agency, St. Augustine, Fla.

Notice.

I desire to notify my friends and the public generally that I have returned to my office after a two weeks' absence.

DR. H. N. STANLEY,

209 Norcross Building.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs: blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

EVEN MORE?

A trunk is the right thing. Fooze's the right place to buy 'em. Best goods, best wear, your money back. 17 E. Alabama street.

HAD HIS HAIR DYED

Looks as If Murderer Flanagan Was Living Here in Disguise.

IS A BLONDE, NOT A BRUNETTE

Was Regarded at the Standard Oil Company as Peculiar—He Said Whisky Made Him Wild.

What is the past of Murderer Edward Flanagan, the mysterious?

New developments in the case of Flanagan point to the startling new theory that his real name is not Flanagan.

From the murderer's appearance, when locked in Fulton county jail the night after the tragedy, he was a most decided brunet. His hair and mustache were jet black. His eyes, however, were gray.

It was now come to light that he is a blonde; that the natural color of his hair is almost white, and that his heavy mustache is of a light color instead of black.

It was some time last April that the prisoner came to Atlanta. About the first thing he did was to go to Wynn's barber shop, on Marietta street, and have his hair dyed a jet black. He has kept it black ever since, Wynn's barbers having done the work for him on several occasions.

It was Tuesday before the Thursday which proved so fatal to the Allens that Flanagan entered Wynn's barber shop for the first time.

He had been several weeks since his hair had been dyed and close to his head the natural color was beginning to show.

He seemed rather nervous and eccentric.

Barber C. E. Fogg was to apply the dye, and Flanagan became obstinate because Fogg would not let him sit in the chair nearest the door in full view of all passers-by.

All the barbers thought him curious at the time, and asked him what he was doing.

They called him a crank.

Barber Fogg made the murderer's white hair a jet black again. While he was in the chair he complained of a burn on the fingers of his left hand. He said they had been burned with acid.

The barbers never knew Flanagan's name. He always entered the shop a person of mystery, they say, and never told anything of his history. When they read the account of the tragedy in The Constitution New Year's day they knew from the description of the murderer he was the man whose hair they had dyed on several former occasions.

When his photograph came out the next day their belief was confirmed. They have managed to keep their information secret, and he only learned of it yesterday.

Is He a Jekyll or a Hyde?

In the meantime Ed Cason who discovered yesterday that Flanagan was here in disguise. The detective, who has had a successful experience with every kind of criminal for the last twenty years, is of the opinion the murderer's name is not Flanagan; that he dyed his hair to cover up a former identity of which he has little reason to be proud, and that he is probably wanted somewhere else for some unknown crime.

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